

JPRS-TAC-90-012
25 APRIL 1990



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JPRS Report

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SOUTH AFRICA

Defense Force Displays 'Upgraded' Tank

*MB0904204490 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1545 GMT 9 Apr 90*

[Text] The wraps have come off yet another edition to South Africa's military arsenal. An upgraded version of the Olifant MK 1-A tank, the Olifant MK 1-B, was unveiled at the Rand Show by the Defense Force today.

[Begin video recording] [Reporter Norma Odendaal] About seven years ago, it became apparent that the existing Olifant MK 1-A would not meet the conventional threat of the nineties. This resulted in the development of the upgraded Olifant MK 1-B, which was a joint product of a venture between the Defense Force and Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa].

The new tank's firepower was greatly improved. Although the 105-mm gun was retained, ballistic performance was enhanced by using improved ammunition and modern electronic technology.

[Defense Force Spokesman Commandant John French] We fit a thermal jacket to the gun to eliminate the consequences of droop, and we fitted modern electronic equipment to increase our reaction time as well as to give us better accuracy.

[Odendaal] The armored protection has also been increased, so much so that it could withstand enemy fire for several years hence. The new MK 1-B's mobility has been improved by fitting a new suspension and a more powerful engine, thereby facilitating higher road and cross country speeds. [end recording]

Zhou Peiyuan Meets Disarmament Seminar Members*OW0604124690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1205 GMT 6 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA)—Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, met here today with participants in the second Isodarco (International School of Disarmament and Cooperation) Beijing arms control seminar.

Comments on U.S.-Soviet Arms Control Discussions*HK1104145790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 April 90 p 5*

["Commentary" by staff reporter Zhang Qixin (1728 0796 2500): "Discordant Talks Between Baker and Shevardnadze"]

[Excerpts] Washington, 8 April (RENMIN RIBAO)—From 4 to 6 April Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister, visited Washington where he held talks with Baker, U.S. secretary of state, for three days. He also had a two-hour meeting with U.S. President Bush. This was the second round of talks between the Soviet foreign minister and his U.S. counterpart this year in preparation for the next U.S.-Soviet summit. The agenda for this last round of talks covered five aspects which are of concern to both sides, including arms control, the reunification of Germany, and some regional issues. [passages omitted]

Regarding the strategic arms issue, one of the most knotty problems concerns restrictions on sea-based cruise missiles. During last February's talks between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister, the Soviet side seemed to have accepted a basic idea put forward by Baker that the two sides disclose the numbers of their own cruise missiles, without imposing any rigid restriction on the number of cruise missiles in the treaty or making any complicated verification thereof. But, during the latest round of talks, the Soviet side raised the issue again, actually rejecting the main points of Baker's idea. The United States showed discontent at this attitude which it views as a shrinking back by the Soviet Union from its original stance. The two sides also have differences of opinion on another major question, that about the restrictions to be imposed on multi-warhead missiles. Although Shevardnadze told reporters in an optimistic tone that the two countries would be able to eliminate most of their differences at the talks to be held between him and his U.S. counterpart in mid-May, it is believed that it will be very difficult for his prediction to come true in the near future. The press here agree that the two sides will very likely reach an agreement on some general principles but leave certain issues to be followed up in future talks. [passages omitted]

U.S., USSR Chemical Weapon Progress Urged*OW1204133390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1320 GMT 12 Apr 90*

[Text] Geneva, April 12 (XINHUA)—A Chinese envoy today urged the United States and Soviet Union to make substantive progress in their bilateral talks on chemical weapons and to contribute to the multilateral negotiating process.

Speaking at the United Nations conference on disarmament, Hou Zhitong, China's ambassador for disarmament affairs, said that a breakthrough in the multilateral negotiations on a global convention banning the use, production and stockpile of chemical weapons depended on whether countries possessing the largest chemical arsenals had sufficient political will to fulfill their special responsibilities.

"The international community expects them to renounce the use of chemical weapons, to destroy their existing stocks and their production facilities completely, and to halt the production and development of chemical weapons," he said.

The United States and the Soviet Union began bilateral chemical weapons talks in 1982. Since then 14 rounds of talks have been held and the latest round is under way in Geneva.

Years of negotiations between the two superpowers have so far yielded a certain measure of progress with both sides announcing their readiness to reduce their huge chemical weapons arsenals, Hou said. But he pointed out the fact that no further progress was discernible other than the "vague expression of their intention to slash a portion of their chemical weapons arsenals within a relatively long time-frame in the future."

He added that neither side has pledged to halt its chemical weapons production and improvement, much less shown a sincere desire to refrain from the use of such weapons.

"This falls far short of the expectations of the (UN) conference and the international community as a whole," he concluded.

The Chinese ambassador also criticized the superpowers for advancing a new argument for the retention of chemical weapons. This is that even after joining the global convention on chemical weapons, a state party still has the right to retain a portion of its stockpiles should any country which it unilaterally and subjectively judges as "chemical-weapons-capable" is outside the convention. This argument has set up new obstacles for the multilateral negotiations and has already caused widespread concern and opposition, Hou said.

"If the above-mentioned argument prevails, it will provide any state possessing chemical weapons and chemical weapons production facilities with a handy pretext to retain a certain quantity of its stockpiles and production facilities, thus subjecting the numerous non-chemical-weapon states to a perpetual threat from them," he said.

He warned that this would either preclude the possibility of concluding the global convention or lead to a convention of discriminatory and unequal nature.

Ambassador Hou expressed the hope that the new artificial obstacle could be removed so that the multilateral negotiations could come back onto their normal track.

JAPAN

Government Concerned Over Iraqi Chemical Weapons

OW0304113190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0926 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 (KYODO)—Foreign Ministry sources on Tuesday expressed concern over Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's threat on Monday to unleash chemical weapons against Israel in the event of an attack by the Jewish state. "The Iraqi Government is a signatory country to a 1925 treaty prohibiting the use of chemical weapons, so we expect them to very faithfully abide by this treaty," said one senior official.

"In any case, the issues between the two countries (Iraq and Israel) should not be solved by use of weapons," the official added.

Husayn, in a major address to the nation on Monday, reportedly threatened to employ "sophisticated binary chemical weapons" in retaliation for any attack on his country by Israel.

Japanese officials said that in coming up with an official stance on the potentially explosive issue, they are monitoring other countries' responses to assess the implications of the Iraqi leader's statement.

In March of 1986 and 1988, Japan condemned Iraq's use of chemical weapons in its war against Iran, but remained silent when such weapons were allegedly turned against the country's minority Kurdish population.

Officials said they were also looking into recurring allegations that Baghdad is attempting to acquire a nuclear weapons capability, despite its being a signatory to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty of 1968. In his address, Husayn reportedly denied that Iraq has nuclear aspirations, saying an "atomic bomb" is not needed due to his country's possession of chemical weapons.

The Iraqi leader's address followed the arrests last Wednesday in Britain of suspected Iraqi agents for attempting to smuggle 40 U.S.-made nuclear triggers to Baghdad, a development which buttressed claims that Iraq is making strides toward a nuclear capability.

Japanese officials acknowledged concern over Husayn's reported remarks on retaliation with chemical weapons in the context of a potential new Israeli move to curb Iraq's alleged nuclear designs.

Israel, which is widely believed to possess a nuclear weapons capability, sent bombers to Iraq in 1981 to destroy a French-built nuclear reactor that was under construction, charging it was intended to produce atomic weapons. Iraq has subsequently expressed its hope to rebuild the reactor and warned that another Israeli raid against the reactor or any Iraqi industrial or chemical plants would be met with a suitable response.

Soviet Military Exercises Held Off Sakhalin

OW0604073590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 (KYODO) - The Soviet Union, faced with easing East-West tensions in Europe, staged large scale military exercises off its far eastern outpost of Sakhalin, north of Japan, in February and March, Japan's Defense Agency sources said Friday. The unprecedented staging of the games in the Soviet Far East surprised defense officials here, but the sources added that allowed political and military developments currently sweeping Eastern Europe make it likely that the Soviets will stage future games in Siberia and the Far East.

In the exercises, a total of 130 Soviet aircraft, including the MiG 31, Su 27, and Tu22 supersonic bomber practiced air defense tactics against a presumed invasion of U.S. aircraft carriers into the Sea of Okhotsk and land attacks, the sources said. According to Air Self-Defense Force [ASDF] analysts, the exercises closely resembled those staged previously by the Soviet Air Force when tensions were high between NATO and the Warsaw Pact nations.

ASDF sources suggested that the upheaval in Eastern Europe and a proposal last year by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to remove 800 Soviet fighter planes from West of the Urals made the staging of the military exercises in Europe impossible as in the past.

USSR Reportedly Ready To Hold Arms Talks

OW0904013290 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Text] The Soviet Government on 6 April refuted Defense Agency Director General Ishikawa's remarks on the Soviet military forces' threat in the Far East, and said that it was willing to hold disarmament talks with the Japanese Government at any time. This was revealed by Gremitskikh, deputy chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Information Administration, at a news conference on 6 April [place of news conference not given].

At the news conference, Deputy Chief Gremitskikh criticized as groundless the remarks made by the Japanese official that there has been no change in the existence of the threat from Soviet military forces in the Far East, adding that if Japan was concerned about Soviet military power, the Soviet Government would be willing to have talks—at any time and at any level—with Japan on the reduction of arms in the Asia-Pacific region.

This Soviet reaction was in response to Defense Agency Director General Ishikawa's remarks made in reply to a question at the House of Representatives Budget Committee on 3 April. Ishikawa said that the Soviet Union, being too preoccupied with internal problems, was in no position to do anything to ease tensions in the Asia-Pacific region.

Patrol Spots Soviet Sub in East China Sea

OW0904064290 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese
9 Apr 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] A Maritime Self-Defense Force antisubmarine patrol aircraft confirmed that an F-class conventional submarine of the Soviet Navy surfaced and moved north in the East China Sea approximately 27 km west of Iriomote Island, Okinawa, at about 0900 [0000 GMT] on 8 April.

NORTH KOREA

U.S.-ROK 'Chemical Warfare' Exercises Alleged

SK2803055090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0432 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang, March 28 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique staged joint chemical, biological, and radioactive exercises on March 26, according to a report.

In the war game held under the signboard of "increasing the capability to discharge the main duties of units" in the chemical warfare, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges kicked up a row, sounding an air-raid alarm and, firing tear gas canisters and smoke shells to create a terror-ridden atmosphere reminiscent of "a real war".

A series of war games the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique are staging while going ahead with the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises prove how frenzied the U.S. imperialists are getting to ignite a war of aggression in Korea.

Writer Labels President Bush 'Nuclear Fanatic'

SK2803102190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1007 GMT 28 Mar 90

["Design of Nuclear Fanatic Unchanged"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 March (KCNA)—U.S. President Bush on March 23 proposed to appropriate 4.5 billion dollars for the "Star Wars" program in fiscal 1991 beginning October 1, which is 25 percent above that in the present fiscal year.

This clearly tells that Bush is making desperate efforts to get military and nuclear supremacy, although he is quite loud-mouthed about "an end to the cold war" and "arms cut," says MINJU CHONSON in a commentary today.

The news analyst notes:

Bush is zealously seeking increased appropriations to the "Star Wars" program when arms reduction is taking place worldwide and voices are ringing louder in the United States, too. This helps us see his bellicose nature and proves that the "peace", "detente", and "disrayment" cried for by the U.S. imperialists are nothing but

a smokescreen to mislead public opinion within and without and cover up their nuclear arms buildup.

Their nuclear war moves are an open challenge to and a crime against the desire of the world people for peace and security and the demand of the times.

Bush must not pursue the adventurous nuclear war and world supremacy but choose to cut arms as demanded by the world people.

U.S. 'Aerial Espionage' at Exercises Denounced

SK2903111090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1055 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang, March 29 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors are committing more vicious aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea while staging the adventurous "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises, according to military sources.

Between 10:43 and 15:00 Wednesday the U.S. imperialists sent the Okinawa-based early warning plane "E-3" to South Korea and let it make an east-west shuttle flight above the area near the Military Demarcation Line for aerial espionage on targets in the depth of the northern half of Korea.

At about 07:06 today they let the "U-2" high altitude strategic reconnaissance plane fly above the area near the MDL and make a shuttle flight from the west sea to the east sea for an intensive aerial espionage on the inland targets 200 kilometers inside the northern half of Korea.

On the other hand, they massively mobilized different types of reconnaissance planes including "RC-12" to conduct persistent aerial espionage on targets in the forward area of our side seven or eight times a day, flying from the east to the west and back above the area near the MDL with the "Team Spirit 90" joint maneuvers entering the stage of allout attack.

Entering March, the cases of the aerial espionage committed by different types of reconnaissance planes numbered more than 260 as of today, nearly double the corresponding period last year.

Such aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialists shows how frantically they are working to provoke a war against the North.

CPRF Denounces U.S. Sale of F-18's to ROK

SK3003045890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0415 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang, March 30 (KCNA)—The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] in its Information No 564 Thursday denounced the U.S. imperialists for scheming to hand over a large number of new-type fighters to the South Korean puppets.

The U.S. imperialists, following their step in October last year to transfer 120 jet fighters to South Korea, decided recently to sell to the South Korean puppets 120 fighters "F-18" which were deployed in Europe. This is a very dangerous military move threatening peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia, the information said, and continued:

The United States is trying to keep hold on South Korea as a military bridgehead for aggression on Asia.

The fact fully proves that the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists' Korean policy and Asia-Pacific strategy remains unchanged and "termination of the cold war" and "arms cut" on their part are all a lie.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately stop reinforcing the armed forces of the puppets against the trend of the times and take hands off the Korean peninsula without delay.

U.S. Said To Shift Arms to Asia From Europe

*SK3103045390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT
31 Mar 90*

["Queer Arms Cut"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 31 (KCNA)—The U.S. Administration schemes to transfer to its stooges and allies in advance a considerable number of planes, tanks and long-range artillery pieces which are expected to be scrapped as a result of the negotiations for the reduction of conventional weapons in Europe, on assumption that these negotiations will succeed, and the U.S. imperialists plan to deliver 120 "F-18" fighter planes to the South Korean puppets, according to a report of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The United States' planned "arms cut" is a queer thing intended to move arms from one place to another, and it is not an arms cut but a hide-and-seek over weaponry, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The news analyst further says:

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the U.S. imperialists intend to turn South Korea where more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons have already been deployed and which has nearly 50,000 U.S. troops and huge puppet armed forces into a more dangerous hotbed of war by shifting their Europe-based destruction weapons to South Korea under the signboard of "military cuts."

Their arms buildup in South Korea testifies to the fact that the sharp edge of their global strategy and malicious anti-socialist offensive is being directed against the Korean peninsula and that the U.S. trigger-happy elements are doing their utmost to unleash a nuclear war here at any cost.

The tension on the Korean peninsula is becoming extremely acute due to their war moves.

Daily Denounces U.S. Plan To 'Invade' North

*SK0304054090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT
3 April 90*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 3 (KCNA)—The U.S. ruling quarters talk noisily that they want "detente" and "peace" on the Korean peninsula, but it is a sophism to conceal their intention to invade the North, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

Recalling U.S. Defence Secretary Cheney's utterances that, if there is a place on the globe where disputes might be expanded into a war at present, it is the Korean peninsula and that the U.S. forces "must not be withdrawn" from South Korea, the news analyst says:

If the United States truly wants peace on the Korean peninsula, it must withdraw first of all its troops and nuclear weapons, the main factor of mounting tensions, from South Korea.

But, the U.S. ruling quarters are trying to avoid this with a "cutback" of the U.S. troops.

The Pentagon's "cutback" program is, in essence, a camouflaged "arms buildup" program intended to improve the "quality and capacity" of the U.S. combat units present in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are now pulling part of their armed forces out of other areas of the world under the motto of "detente." But they are massively reinforcing their aggression forces in the southern part of the Korean peninsula. If the U.S. ruling quarters truly want "detente" and "peace" on the Korean peninsula as they say, why do they keep their troops in South Korea and mass means of war there? They are needed for a war, not for peace, and needed for a surprise forestalling strike against our Republic.

In accelerating the arms buildup in South Korea, refusing to leave there, the U.S. imperialists seek to ignite a war against the North with the Korean peninsula as a theatre of showdown of strength and spread its flames to other areas, and thus realize their Asia-Pacific strategy and anti-socialist strategy.

The hypocritical acts of the United States will only invite criticism and denunciation from the world's people.

'Preemptive Strike' Exercise in South Assailed

*SK0504153590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT
5 Apr 90*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists staged an aerial war game simulating a surprise strike at the targets along the frontline and in the coastal area of the northern half of Korea from around 08:00 to about 11:00 Wednesday by letting formations of A-4 and A-6 assault planes they had brought into South Korea from

overseas bases in the Pacific region fly in the sky above the area near the Military Demarcation Line, according to military sources.

Earlier, on April 3, they feverishly staged with the massive mobilization of formations of F-16 fighter bombers a provocative live bomb-dropping exercise simulating a "preemptive strike" at the central area of the northern half of Korea, watched by brasshats of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in South Korea.

More than 440 planes flew in the sky above South Korea on April 4 only for ceaseless aerial war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

Meanwhile, the Eighth Army Command of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea frantically launched an "evacuation" drill aimed at increasing the wartime mobilization capacity of "non-combatants" in Pusan, Chongju and Kimhae over April 2-3.

The South Korean puppets waged a mobile and offensive exercise against our republic in the area close to the Military Demarcation Line with the mobilization of several infantry and mechanized units, supported by planes from April 2 to 4.

All these facts clearly prove that in pursuance of confrontation and war the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are premeditatedly scheming to aggravate the tension on the Korean peninsula.

Daily Reports U.S. To Ignite 'War in Korea'

SK0504110090 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1014 GMT
5 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—Ill-boding words come frequently from the U.S. ruling quarters these days. U.S. Defence Secretary Cheney blared that if there is the place on the globe where disputes might spread to a war, it is the Korean peninsula and the commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet said that a war might break out in Korea any moment.

These power-reeking utterances reveal the attempt of the U.S. imperialists to ignite a war in Korea at any cost, says a NODONG SINMUN article today.

The author of the article notes:

There is no change in the wild desire of the U.S. imperialists to dominate the world by force. They are intending to make a breakthrough in Korea for its realization.

Above all, they continue shipping large quantities of military equipment and supplies into South Korea.

They have deployed in South Korea sophisticated weapons including 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons besides U.S. forces more than 40,000 strong.

As if they were not enough, they are introducing new-type weapons into South Korea, while building and expanding military bases and special arsenals.

They are also massively transferring new military equipment to the South Korean puppets.

These facts bespeak that the new war the U.S. imperialists are scheming to provoke is directed against the DPRK and other countries. They have established a commanding system suitable to unleashing a global thermonuclear war by spreading the flame of the war from Korea to other parts of the world. The U.S. imperialists vested the commander of the local U.S. forces with the right to press the button of a nuclear war in South Korea and set up facilities to command a global thermonuclear war.

This proves that they intend to ignite a nuclear war in Korea, come what may, and expand it to a vast area.

Having deployed a large number of nuclear weapons in South Korea, and in the surroundings of the Korean peninsula including Japan, and established a nuclear war command system, the U.S. imperialists frequently stage military maneuvers to increase their actual war capacity. The "Team Spirit" joint maneuvers are the typical example.

They plan to use the Japanese "Self Defence Forces" and the South Korean puppets as a shock force in igniting a war of aggression against the DPRK and other socialist countries.

Such being the situation, a new war in Korea might immediately expand to a vast area of the world.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to realize their dominationist ambition by reinforcing the armed forces behind the curtain of "disarmament" and "detente" and making a surprise armed attack on other countries. Its target is the DPRK. The utterances of Cheney reveal such attempt of the U.S. imperialists.

ROK Accused of Holding Chemical War Maneuvers

SK0804083790 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0822 GMT
8 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang, April 8 (KCNA)—The South Korean fascist clique held chemical warfare maneuvers in a simulated attack on the North at the puppet airforce Unit 3975, a radio report from Seoul said Friday.

The fascist clique mobilized fighter planes of various types and puppet troops to "build up chemical warfare capability," whipping up war fever.

This clearly shows that they are running amuck to unleash a nuclear war, a chemical war against the northern half of the country. It lashes into fury people at home and abroad.

U.S. Stages Another 'Aerial Strike Exercise'*SK0904110590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT
9 Apr 90*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 9 (KCNA)—The U.S. Pacific Airforce Command staged another coordinated aerial strike exercise with the South Korean sky as an operational theatre on April 8, according to military sources.

The exercise intended to let formations of fighter-bombers based in Japan and other Pacific regions quickly move to South Korea in case of "contingency" and make "preemptive strikes" at the targets in the central areas of the northern half of Korea in cooperation with formations of fighter-bombers belonging to the 7th Airforce of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in South Korea. This reveals once again the U.S. imperialists' wild design to invade the north.

Hurled into it were a total of more than 100 warplanes of various types including nuclear-capable F-16 and F-15 fighter-bombers, assault planes, airborne warning and control planes and reconnaissance planes.

Earlier, on April 6, the U.S. imperialists brought formations of overseas-based FA-18 pursuit-assault planes into South Korea and staged an exercise of strike at ground targets simulating a war against the north in the sky over the areas near the Military Demarcation Line.

On the same day they staged a hysterical bomb-dropping exercise for surprise strikes at major targets in the inland of the northern half of Korea by introducing formations of F-16 and F-4 fighter-bombers belonging to the 7th Airforce of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in South Korea.

Such unending play with fire of the U.S. imperialists against the northern half of Korea prove that their talk about "detente" and "disarmament" is a lie and they are the very one who keeps aggravating the tensions on the Korean peninsula.

SOUTH KOREA**North Korea Reportedly Smuggling Nuclear Know-How****Japan as Technology Supplier***SK0304122890 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
3 Apr 90 p 5*

[Report by Kang Chon-sok from Tokyo]

[Text] The international community is suspicious of the fact that the nuclear facilities that North Korea is building in Yongbyon include a plant for reprocessing nuclear fuel, a process related to the manufacture of nuclear bombs. In addition to this, the question of the overseas source of North Korea's ultramodern technology has become a matter of public concern.

The May issue of SHOKUN, published by Japan's BUNGEI SHYUNSHYU, carried a special feature program on the current status of Japan as a base supplying sophisticated technology to North Korea.

North Korea's operations for obtaining technology from Japan have been carried out through the following two channels. One is the import of ultramodern instruments, which can be converted for military use, by circumventing the restrictions of Cocom (Coordinating Committee for Exports to Communist Areas) and the other is the channel of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chochongnyon]. North Korea had Chochongnyon organize a group of researchers in the field of ultramodern technology and obtained technological intelligence from them.

In particular, a good many Chochongnyon affiliated-scientists, who are members of the Association of Science and Technology of Korean Residents in Japan are known as top brains even in Japan, and some of these scientists and technicians extend assistance to North Korea for the development of its technology. Members of this association include an expert in elementary particle acceleration for nuclear fusion [haek yunhap solipcha kasok chonmunga], who is affiliated with Tokyo University and is chairman of a special committee of the association. They also include a technician who was awarded the prize of the president of the U.S. Society of Power-Driven Machines for developing a new type of engine based on the method of stratified air cleaning [chungsang sogi pangsik], as well as a scholar who is an expert in brake engineering and was awarded the prize of the Society of Automatic Brakes of Japan.

Of them, Mr Yi Si-ku, chairman of the association, is one of the closest disciples of the most authoritative person in Japan's nuclear physics and is a core member in the nuclear science sector. Another member is engaged in the fluorine combination of weapons for the reprocessing of enriched uranium [mugi bulso hwahapmul hapsong]. In 1987, about 80 scientists and technicians in each ultra modern science sector visited North Korea.

In addition, a number of top-level Japanese scientists were invited to North Korea through the mediation of Chochongnyon-affiliated scientists and were requested to give technological advice.

North Korea requested materials and data for research and development from scientists in the field of semiconductors and computers among the Chochongnyon-affiliated scholars, as well as from businessmen in the most advanced sectors of science. Thus, in 1987, 21,000 scientific documents were sent to North Korea through the initiative of this association. Another way that North Korea gains access to the most advanced sectors of science is by taking ultramodern instruments and equipment to North Korea through a route not detected by Cocom's surveillance network.

In September 1988, North Korea attempted to take about 1,300 pieces of equipment, including semiconductors and computers, by disguising them as garments, on a ship called "Samjiyon-ho," which called at Nihigata. However, North Korea's attempt was exposed to the public with the incident of Kim Pyong-to, vice chairman of the Chochongnyon-affiliated Chamber of Commerce.

Also, the incidents the Japanese police did not make public even after they detected them are: The incident of smuggling radars, sonars, and integrated circuits by Taesong Trade Company, a Japanese-North Korean trade firm, from 1984 to 1987; the incident of the request for import of transistors and audioscopes with amplification devices that can be converted for military use from 1975 to 1987; the incident of the attempt of Chochongnyon-affiliated persons to import in June 1988 the fluorine rubber and ultra-low temperature lubricant (for tanks in the polar regions), which can be used as a soundproof device in submarines and military ships.

It was learned that in addition to these incidents, North Korea is striving to seek vacuum pumps from Japan to use for nuclear reactors. North Korea is also seeking a Japanese trade partner in order to import anti-submarine sonars by disguising them as fish detectors and tank-manufacturing grinders by disguising them as simple machine tools.

U.S. Officials Express Concern

SK0404022290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Apr 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Sin Hak-nim]

[Text] The international supervision of a nuclear refuse reprocessing facility reportedly under construction by North Korea and arms reduction on the Korean peninsula are expected to be discussed during a summit meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Rep. Yi Chong-chan, who participated in a seminar on Northeast Asia held in Washington recently, said in an interview with THE KOREA TIMES yesterday that Brent Scowcroft, national security advisor for President George Bush, revealed the U.S. plan during a meeting with Korean lawmakers. Yi said that senior U.S. administration officials believe the Soviet Union also wants North Korea's nuclear reprocessing facility to be supervised by international organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Reports have it that North Korea is inching toward the capability to produce nuclear weapons by constructing the nuclear reprocessing facility in Yongbyon, northern North Korea.

Yi said, "U.S. congressmen told us that it would be inevitable there would be a cut of 7,000 U.S. troops in Korea during the three years ahead, considering the atmosphere in the U.S. Congress."

However, American participants and Korean lawmakers shared the view that partial American troop cuts in South Korea should be used against North Korea as a sort of leverage for reducing tension on the Korean peninsula, Yi said.

Yi headed a Korean delegation comprising several other lawmakers from the ruling and opposition parties to the conference. Yi, a third-term lawmaker who served as floor leader and secretary general of the former ruling party, is regarded as one of the "new political leaders" in Korea.

Richard Solomon, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, stressed that North Korea first must take confidence-building measures such as the permission for military observation and redeployment of forward deployed troops along the demilitarized zone (DMZ) to realize substantial arms reduction talks on the Korean peninsula.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security advisor, observed that North Korea will have to take a course to change the most isolated hardline Communist regime in the world in the middle of 1990s, according to Yi.

Solomon and other U.S. participants were skeptical that North Korean leader Kim Il-song will transfer presidency to his 48-year-old eldest son Chong-il soon.

The U.S. administration is accepting the envisioned normalization of relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union as a positive development for peace settlement on the Korea peninsula, said Yi. He said that American participants observed the normalization of relations between Seoul and Moscow will help foster a climate conducive to reducing tension on the Korean peninsula.

However, Rep. Yi said, "I realized through the meetings with senior U.S. administration officials and Congress leaders that our hasty approach to the Soviet Union will not help our national interests."

He was apparently referring to remarks by Kim Yong-sam, co-leader of the ruling DLP [Democratic Liberal Party], indicating that South Koreans are now free from any danger of provocation from North Korea, upon return from his eight-day visit to the Soviet Union. Kim's Moscow visit coincided with the seminar held in Washington March 20-22.

"Above all, we should abandon a misconception that the normalization of our ties with the Soviet Union will automatically pave the way for reunification of our divided fatherland," said Rep. Yi.

He added, "It is still premature to depend too much on the Soviet Union to solve our national affairs."

Steps Urged To Counter North's Nuclear Threat*SK0804123090 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
3 Apr 90 p 2*

[Article by O Tae-chin, reporter at North Korea desk, from the "Reporter's Memobook" column: "The Goal North Korea Seeks To Achieve Behind Its Nuclear Development"]

[Text] Based on a review of the accumulated technological studies made by North Korea over the past nearly 40 years, North Korea completed the building of a 30,000 kw research nuclear reactor in Yongbyon toward the end of 1987. A series of nuclear facilities under construction in Yongbyon, including this research nuclear reactor, will enable North Korea to produce plutonium in three to five years, and this in turn will enable it to produce nuclear bombs, according to some observers. Still others believe that North Korea may be able to do that well ahead of that schedule.

Since nuclear weapons are believed to be playing an extremely significant role in today's balance of military power in the international theater, any country's development and possession of nuclear weapons is under strict control and surveillance by international institutions. Major powers possessing nuclear weapons, therefore, keep a tight lid on the movement of nuclear technology and nuclear-related materials in close mutual cooperation. The major powers even have instituted the International Atomic Energy Agency to monitor whether any nations that do not possess nuclear weapons are attempting to use their nuclear facilities for military purposes.

In spite of this, North Korea has come close to developing its own nuclear weapons, thanks to the uranium—suitable for the production of nuclear weapons—that it is capable of producing on its own, and also thanks to North Korea's persistent pursuit of nuclear weapons, coupled with a stubborn political devotion—something that is possible only in such a tightly closed society as North Korea. So, even after signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, North Korea has adamantly refused to allow entrance to the international institution for nuclear inspections without bothering to take ensuing binding measures stated in the treaty, including signing an agreement on nuclear safeguards.

Now, however, North Korea is reported to be making a major change in its attitude, hinting that it is studying the possibility of allowing the international institution in to inspect the nuclear facilities in Yongbyon. According to NIKKEI SHIMBUN in its 1 April issue, North Korea will allow in the international inspection team to conduct necessary inspections before the end of this year and then become a member of an international system of mutual surveillance.

Possession of nuclear weapons is of great value, not only militarily, but also politically, to North Korea which stands alone in the middle of the hot wind of reforms sweeping through the communist world and is expected to have power transferred soon.

Now, what made North Korea to change its attitude and voluntarily call for an international inspection of its nuclear facilities, breaking away from its clandestine activity concerning nuclear development? Specialists tell of two possible reasons that made North Korea change its attitude. First, they believe that North Korea might have come closer to developing the so-called detonating device, the final stage of nuclear development capable of producing nuclear weapons. Second, they believe that North Korea intends to use nuclear development as an instrumental part of its policy toward the South.

For example, North Korea has recently hinted at its intention to apply its nuclear potential to its reunification strategy by calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and nuclear weapons from South Korea in return for its allowing an international inspection of nuclear facilities. In fact, North Korea made the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone last October a condition for its signing the agreement on a nuclear safeguard system.

Compared with South Korea's frustrated nuclear development project, North Korea's attitude as such is interesting. According to news reports, in preparation for the moves to reduce U.S. troops stationed in Korea in early 1970, former President Pak Chong-hui pushed ahead with nuclear development project, but later he had to give up the idea due to "pressure" from the United States.

At any rate, North Korea seems to make a long-term political issue out of its decision whether to allow the international nuclear inspections team in. North Korea seems to be hoping that it can use its nuclear weapons to shield itself from pressure for reform pouring in from all directions in the first place, and as a major winning card in relations with South Korea, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

Apart from North Korea's attitude as such, the fact that it possesses nuclear weapons in itself constitutes a serious problem concerning our survival. This being the case, it is high time for us to investigate for various ways to counter it.

U.S. To Withdraw Troops in Three Stages*SK0404071090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0541 GMT
4 Apr 90*

[Text] Seoul, April 4 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States have agreed that U.S. troops will be phased out of South Korea in three stages, the Korea-U.S. Combined Field Army will be dissolved and a Korean general will take over as head of the Southern side in the Military Armistice Commission, the Defense Ministry said Wednesday.

The agreements are contained in a report assessing military strategy in East Asia that the administration of U.S. President George Bush is to present to Congress this month.

According to the ministry, the first stage of the reduction will see 2,000 air force and 5,000 non-combatant ground

forces pulled out of South Korea between 1991 and 1993. The report, dubbed "Nunn-Warner Report," does not specify the scale of the second (1994-95) and third (post-1996) withdrawals.

After reevaluation of the politico-military situation following the first stage, the scale of the second and third stages will be decided with regard to the response of North Korea, it said.

Regarding the changed role of U.S. forces in South Korea, in the first stage a Korean officer will be appointed to lead the Southern delegation to the Military Armistice Commission meeting with North Korea. In addition, during the first stage (1991-93), the Combined Field Army will be disbanded and a Korean commander will be placed in charge of ground forces of the Combined Forces Command.

The report contains an agreement that operational control in peacetime, now in the hands of the American commander of the Combined Forces Command, will be transferred to the Korean-side during the second stage.

A ministry official said details such as timing, how to replace the chief delegate to the Armistice Commission meeting and the transfer of operational control will be ironed out in consultations between the military authorities. Disbanding the Combined Field Army and the operational changes in the Combined Forces Command will be sought in connection with a South Korean Government project now under way to change Korea's military structure, he said.

Regarding the withdrawal of the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division from the joint security area in the border village of Panmunjom, the report said both sides share the view that a third party is needed to act as a buffer because South and North Korea are in confrontation.

Both sides are seeking a way to increase the role of South Korean troops in the joint security area instead of removing American troops.

The U.S.-side has demanded 1.31 billion dollars from South Korea to help finance the storage of U.S. war materials, improve combined military capabilities and meet the cost of hiring Korean workers. Seoul has expressed a willingness to share the cost of employing Korean workers but insists on a gradual increase in the level of its financial support.

MONGOLIA

Meeting on Soviet Troop Withdrawal Held 5 Apr
*OW0604211890 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0810 GMT 6 Apr 90*

[Text] A local meeting on preparations for the next phase of the Soviet troops' withdrawal from the territory of Mongolia was held in Ulaanbaatar Thursday [5 Apr]. They have noted that all procedures related to the Soviet troops' pullout settled for 15 May is being carried out under the timetable.

At the completion of this stage, 75 percent of personnel staff of Soviet troops will be withdrawn, and only the technical and management personnel are reported to be still remaining. All [words indistinct] facilities [word indistinct] that belong to the Soviet military units will be transferred on great use to the Mongolian side.

THAILAND

Marine Artillery Acquisition Reported

*90WC0054A Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 19-25 Feb 90
p 15*

[M.C. Wan column]

[Text] As LAK THAI has reported on at least two previous occasions, the artillery gun with the longest range in the world is the GSN-45 howitzer made by Norikam in Austria. This is a 155-mm artillery piece. Its maximum range in the Middle East, where the temperature was 35 degrees, was 43 km. Its maximum range in Thailand, when fired by marines in the Gulf of Thailand, was 39 km. The barrel of this gun is 45 times the diameter of the muzzle.

The Thai Marine Corps was the first unit in the world to purchase this weapon, that is, it purchased this gun just after it first came on the market in 1977. But although it has been on the market for many years now, it has not been outdated, and there is no other gun of the same size that has a longer range. This is still the main gun in the Marine Corps' Artillery Regiment. It is also used by the army's artillery division.

The reason for discussing this gun once again is that one reader wants to know whether this gun is a self-propelled gun or whether it must be moved by some other means. The reader also said that LAK THAI once reported that this gun is a partly self-propelled gun.

The pictures taken from various angles and sides clearly show that this is not a self-propelled gun. It does, however, have its own transport system, which is limited to use on flat terrain in moving into firing position. Short moves of the firing base are made using an engine, which drives the four forward wheels, which form the gun base. The two rear wheels support the gun barrel in the rear when the gun is being moved. Once the gun has reached its firing position, the wheels on both sides are extended using a hydraulic system in order to form a firing support base.

As a partly self-propelled gun, the terrain dictates how far the gun can move on its own. But it can move on its own to a certain extent without having to be pulled. But if the gun is to be moved long distances, it has to be pulled.

The top photograph shows the gun barrel pointed toward the rear, with the two support wheels set in one position. The middle picture shows the gun coming into firing position. The two rear wheels will be extended to form a firing base. The bottom photograph shows the gun in firing position, with the two rear wheels extended to form a firing base.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

20 Soviet Helicopters Leave for Home*LD0904185990 Prague CTK in English 1829 GMT
9 Apr 90*

[Text] Bratislava, April 9 (CTK)—Twenty Soviet Mi-8 and Mi-24 helicopters left Sliac, central Slovakia for the USSR today. They belonged to the helicopter unit of the Soviet Army stationed at Olomouc, north Moravia, which made a stop-over at the Sliac airport on their way home last Wednesday. Another 42 helicopters from the same unit are scheduled to leave for home tomorrow.

First Soviet Troops Leave East Bohemia Region*LD1004114590 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
0800 GMT 10 Apr 90*

[Text] [Announcer] The first Soviet Army units are leaving the East Bohemian Region. Our correspondent, Premysl Sramek, phones in this report from Hradec Kralove:

[Sramek] A special train is leaving Kraliky station in Usti nad Orlici District today. Its destination is the trans-loading station at Cierna nad Tisou near Cop. The train has been loaded with mainly small items of military equipment and the furniture of Soviet officers' families based in Cervena Voda. They are vacating a total of 73 apartments, which will enable the local National Committee to house all those currently on its waiting list for apartments. Interest in the other buildings is being shown by a number of different organizations, and they are expected to be used as warehouses, among other things.

A complete unit of chemical troops has already left Cervena Voda, heading east. The remaining 500-or-so troops and their equipment are scheduled to follow them this Friday, 13 April. That certainly will be a happy day for the people of this corner of East Bohemia.

HUNGARY

Delegation to Vienna Conference Submits Proposal*LD0604224790 Budapest MTI in English 1435 GMT
6 Apr 90*

[Text] Vienna, April 6 (MTI)—Ambassador David Meiszter, head of the Hungarian delegation to the Vienna conference on confidence-building, put forward a new proposal at Friday's plenary session.

The Hungarian delegation proposed that the 35 CSCE countries hold a brief conference each year to survey the implementation of the military confidence- and security-building measures which are either in effect or will be approved by the Vienna Conference.

The negotiating delegations expect the Hungarian proposal to meet with a favourable response.

Although the idea of such conferences was raised previously by some Western and neutral states, the Hungarian delegation is the first to put forward a detailed proposal.

Armed Forces Chief on Troop Redistribution*LD1004130190 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1000 GMT 10 Apr 90*

[Report on telephone interview with Hungarian Chief of Staff Laszlo Borsits by station correspondent Janos Hollos; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Chief of Staff Major General Laszlo Borsits recently stated to THE WASHINGTON POST that in Hungary certain divisions will be moved from the western to the eastern side of the country. This is part of the formulation of a defense force focusing on national defense. We asked the chief of staff about this question, who stressed repeatedly that it is not a question of regrouping, and that it is not directed against anyone. The movement of troops is connected with a reduction in the length of military service. Our reporter Janos Hollos talked to Laszlo Borsits on the telephone.

[Begin recording] [Borsits] There is no question of the regrouping of units, but simultaneously with the change-over to the 12 month military service, which we announced last year, we would like to ensure that two-thirds of our forces should be called up within a range of 100-150 km. This means we call up our conscripts in line with this regional division, and that this call-up policy is not directed against anybody. We are changing the proportion of military personnel occupying the barracks on the eastern side of the country.

[Hollos] What does this mean in practice? That until now the units were in excess on the western border and now they are being distributed evenly?

[Borsits] Considering the region of Trans-Danubia, the better prepared units were in excess, and those on the east from the Danube were fewer. This will now mean a more or less identical distribution. [end recording]

YUGOSLAVIA

Defense Ministry Notes Acquisition Plans*LD1104015190 Belgradle TANJUG in English
1811 GMT 10 Apr 90*

[Text] Belgrade, April 10 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia is the first and only country in Europe to have actually reduced by 11 percent its Armed Forces and is working to further reduce them, says the Yugoslav Defence Ministry in a reply, made to the federal parliament today, to a delegate question on Yugoslavia's military spending.

The reply further stresses that all Western European countries, with the exception of Denmark, Luxembourg

and Portugal, have bigger military outlays than those set aside by Yugoslavia for financing its armed forces. The other countries have reduced only the obsolete equipment and strategic surpluses, while still intensively working to develop new and highly sophisticated weapons, the ministry goes on to point out.

The ministry also says in the reply that it should be taken into account that Yugoslavia is a non-aligned country, and as such has a completely autonomous defense, whereas the bloc countries largely depend in their [word indistinct] on the potentials of the military blocs to which they belong.

There has been no decision to build a Yugoslav supersonic multipurpose war plane, it is set out in reply to another delegate question. The reply specifies, however, that as far back as 1984 the Yugoslav State Presidency took a positive stand on the proposal to build such a plane. On the basis of this stand, the Defence Ministry has worked out and adopted a programme for the implementation of this project, it is set out in the reply.

The defence further stresses in its reply to delegates' questions that the Yugoslav People's Army will need to introduce a new transport helicopter, but that the planned [word indistinct] of the craft does not justify an investment in their development.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**Committee Investigates Arms Transit to Colombia**

*FL1004001090 Bridgetown CANA in English
2208 GMT 9 Apr 90*

[Text] St. John's, Antigua, April 9 (CANA)—Part of a mysterious shipment of arms which transited Antigua last year in April from Israel ended up in the hands of a "most wanted" drugs trafficker in Colombia, the Government here said on Monday [9 April]. The statement came after a special committee, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird, was set up last Friday [6 April] to investigate how the arms were shipped through Antigua. Bird said the matter was drawn to his attention by the Colombian Government that same day.

"The exact port to which the arms were shipped from Antigua is as yet unclear; it could be Panama or Colombia. But, it is now known that some of the arms ended up in the possession of one of the world's most wanted narcotics-traffickers in Colombia," said the statement from the Antigua Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"After consultations with the commissioner of police, the deputy prime minister has ...requested assistance from Interpol to ascertain the identity of those persons or agencies who may have ordered the weapons," it said.

Over the weekend the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) has been questioning three customs officials as well as representatives of a local shipping agency, the Government stated. According to the Ministry, the

trans-shipment through Antigua occurred on April 24, 1989, when a container was transferred from one vessel to another. "Investigations reveal that documents were irregularly completed and procedures were ignored to facilitate the passage of the arms through the port in Antigua," the Ministry added.

Bird, who is also foreign minister, held consultations with diplomatic representatives of the United States and Britain and provided both diplomatic missions with details of the information available to his committee so far. The Ministry said the original manifest showed that the arms were consigned to a fictitious address in Antigua: Quartermaster-general, High Street, St. John's.

Bird reported that the Colombian Government has expressed its profound concern particularly at a time when it has launched a serious fight against narcotics-traffickers. He said that as minister of foreign affairs, he shares the deep concern of the Colombian Government. He added that the matter has serious implications for Antigua and Barbuda's standing in the international community, and everything possible must be done to satisfy the Government of Colombia and other governments that Antigua will not be used to endanger their societies.

The committee is still assessing other information which has come to its attention, but until this information is confirmed or denied by Interpol it cannot be made public, the Ministry said. Deputy Commissioner of Police Edric Potter, Comptroller of Customs Kalston Samuels and Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Eric Challenger are the other members of the committee.

EGYPT

IAEA Sources Cited on Elat Chemical Facility

NC0204072990 *Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*
0500 GMT 2 Mar 90

[Text] Sources at the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] in Vienna say that for some time now Israel has been operating a factory in southern Elat for treating and utilizing (mu'alajat wa istighlal) chemical substances. According to the sources, the factory is currently operating with a capacity to produce 40 tons per year. Among the factory's products are poison gas bombs that the Israeli occupation forces are using to repress the Palestinian intifadah in the occupied Arab territories.

New 'Amun-2' Missile System Tested 25 Mar

JN2803091590 *Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic*
26 Mar 90 p 4

[Untitled article by Faruq al-Shadhili and Yasir Rizq]

[Excerpt] The newly developed Egyptian missile system, Amun, was tested yesterday. The developed system was given the name "Amun-2". It is highly capable of hitting air and land targets and of dealing with more than one target at the same time. This system can also distinguish between two targets and give precedence to hitting the more dangerous of the two. The new system has been developed purely through Egyptian technology and expertise. [passage omitted].

INDIA

Newspaper Supports Continuing Naval Expansion

BK0404095390 *Delhi PATRIOT in English*
22 Mar 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Navy After Detente"]

[Text] Note was taken in these columns some time ago of the contribution recently made by Chief of the Navy Admiral G.J. Nadkarni to a growing debate on our defence policy and planning. His case has now been carried forward by Admiral retired K.K. Nayyar, whose observations in the course of a lecture also merit serious consideration. Adm Nadkarni had pleaded for a long-term policy with adequate allocations: As he saw it, our preoccupation with Pakistan had led us to ignore other security concerns and problems on the east and the south and he thought the superpower detente did not have much of a bearing on our security interests which were not exclusively affected by the cold war. To some, this may have sounded as special pleading for the Navy and increased allocation for it; and to some others, his observations may have appeared like little more than a routine, Budget-eve demand; but few could dispute the eminent debatability of his ideas. Adm Nayyar has, while explicitly asking for a stronger navy, also expanded

on Adm Nadkarni's theme. Cautioning against making too much of the Soviet-US detente, the former has also pointed out that it is, thus far, limited mainly to Europe. He has referred, too, to India's "peculiar" security situation, "characterised by inherent dissonances that persist between India and its neighbours". He has highlighted a more basic aspect for the allocation issue by citing the maxim, "You do not buy navies, you build them", which is obviously applicable to other wings of the armed forces as well. He has also drawn attention to a major geopolitical reality by recalling the US rejection, despite the detente, of the Soviet proposal to include naval forces in the talks on arms reductions—and the corollary of the need for India to have a substantial presence in the Indian Ocean is inescapable. Both the admirals have, in other words, argued against ad hocism in defence policy and planning and for relating these to our regionally specific concerns. Together, they can form the basis for a more purposeful debate on the subject than party-political considerations alone can make possible.

Researchers Say Tank Project Faces More Delays

BK0604095290 *Hong Kong AFP in English* 0753 GMT
6 Apr 90

[Text] New Delhi, April 6 (AFP)—India's hopes of building its own battle tank for induction into the Army by 1995 have been set back by an array of snags mainly related to the engine, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said this week.

The tank, named Arjun, is unlikely to be commissioned according to schedule because of the problems plaguing the 14-year-old project, PTI quoted a non-official defence research publication as saying.

At the start of the project 14 years ago, India had hoped to equip 10 regiments with Arjun tanks by 1995 and produce 100 tanks a year.

"This is an extremely remote possibility," PTI quoted a report in the monthly Indian DEFENCE REVIEW as saying. "As far as perspective planning for the eighth plan is concerned, it is not expected that any Arjun tanks will be in service at all before the ninth five-year plan (which starts 1995)."

Maintenance problems which frequently disrupted sustained runs and minor defects that necessitated frequent repairs and resulted in loss of time plagued field trials of the Arjun, the REVIEW said.

"Under operational conditions, this sort of thing will be disastrous," it said, adding that India did not have "state of the art" technology in several problem areas concerning the project, it said.

The review cited the dimensions of the Arjun, which it said were huge compared to other tanks in the world, reducing its tactical and strategic mobility. It is not provided with "reactive armour" to withstand attacks by

advanced missiles and the design of its track was mediocre, resembling the U.S. M-47 of the 1940's.

"What we must accept is a realistic time-frame and stop deluding ourselves as to our capabilities," the REVIEW said, calling for a concerted effort to overcome the problems.

The report in the REVIEW, based on its own research, followed a recent report by the U.S. DEFENCE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS weekly which said the Indian-developed diesel engine for the Arjun was unable to generate requisite power.

The weekly said the impasse over the engine had led to a division in the development team as to whether the tank's diesel engine should be abandoned in favor of a turbine engine.

IRAQ

Scud Missiles Said Deployed on Jordanian Border

*JN3103145890 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] THE WASHINGTON TIMES says Iraq has deployed Scud-D surface-to-surface missiles on the border with Jordan, and that these missiles could hit targets in Israel and elsewhere. The paper adds these missiles could be equipped with nuclear warheads or chemical weapons.

Speaking to our correspondent for political affairs, Shlomo Ganor, Israeli sources confirmed this report, and said the foiling this week of the Iraqi attempt to smuggle trigger devices for nuclear bombs is considered decisive proof of Iraq's intention to produce nuclear weapons. The sources also noted U.S. President George Bush's statements and his concern over the danger of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East and the threat to which friendly states might be exposed.

Italian Role in Missile Project Denied

*AU3103152390 Rome ANSA in English 0812 GMT
31 Mar 90*

[Text] Rome, (ANSA)—Rome denied receiving financing from Italy or any other source for the nation's plan to develop an intermediate range missile, named the Condor Project.

The Iraqi ambassador to Rome, Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahhaf, said Friday: "We have never received any economic or financial assistance from Italy or anyone else for financing the so-called Condor Project."

In his statement to the Italian news agency ANSA, the diplomat was responding to reports that a part of the unauthorized export credits extended to Iraq by the Atlanta, Georgia, branch of Italy's Banca Nazionale del Lavoro had helped finance the Baghdad government's missile program.

The ambassador went on to say that British, American, and Israeli charges that Iraq had attempted to smuggle in American-made nuclear weapons triggering devices was "a hoax and a provocation. Moreover, Iraq has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and is prepared to accept any verification," Al-Sahhaf added.

With reference to the intermediate range Condor 2, said by British secret service sources to be intended as the launch vehicle for a future Iraqi nuclear warhead, the ambassador denied that his country is cooperating with Argentina on this project. "Iraq does not need this missile in that others with superior performances are already in production," he said.

"Speaking of Italian financing for the Condor signifies carrying out a campaign for damaging relations between Italy and Iraq, and this is the real objective of the provocation mounted by the Israelis with the British," said Al-Sahhaf.

He insisted that Italian-Iraqi relations are good and the two countries are seeking to broaden them.

Spokesman: Trigger Devices for 'Laser Technology'

*JN0204160890 Baghdad INA in English 1420 GMT
2 Apr 90*

[Text] Baghdad, April 2 (INA)—Iraqi Foreign Undersecretary Mr Nizar Hamdun on Sunday [1 April] denied that his government was producing nuclear weapons and said Baghdad intended to use U.S.-made high-voltage capacitors confiscated in Britain for laser technology.

"My government was not involved in getting any detonators the way they are suggesting," Mr Hamdun told the CBS television network in reference to a British-led anti-Iraq propaganda campaign alleging that Iraq has smuggled U.S.-manufactured nuclear triggers via Britain.

"Iraq was interested in getting the high-velocity rubber high-voltage capacitors which have many applications in laser and other industrial fields," REUTER quoted Mr Hamdun as telling the CBS. "We were not involved in any nuclear weapon discussion: My government's position is that Iraq has neither the capability nor the wish to produce nuclear weapons."

Mr Hamdun denied allegations that the high-velocity detonators made to specifications requested by Iraq could be used only in atomic bombs but acknowledged they could be used for launching missiles. He said Iraq was interested in a comprehensive arms treaty in the Middle East that would cover long-range missiles and nuclear weapons. "But we don't like to be dealt with selectively on this or that weapon because we think all mass destruction weapons should be eliminated," he said.

Former assistant secretary of state Richard Murphy said Washington should look "very carefully" at Iraq's

interest in a comprehensive arms agreement. "I think we need to devote more energy to that," he said.

Iraq's Osirac [Tammuz] peaceful nuclear reactor was destroyed in a 1981 Israeli air raid. Hamdun warned Iraq would retaliate for any such recurring attack. "Iraq would always have the right to retaliate... We have I think the right to do that under international law," he said.

In a related development, Iraq's Ministry of Industry stressed that the alleged nuclear weapon triggers which British authorities claimed to have seized at London's Heathrow Airport were no more than electric condensers of the kind used in industry and scientific research. A ministry spokesman was quoted by Kuwaiti daily AL-QABAS International in its Saturday issue as saying that Iraq had signed a contract to purchase electric condensers from a British firm. The contract was signed with the British firm through proper channels, the spokesman said. He said Iraq has the right to the transfer of technology as is the case with all other countries.

The Kuwaiti daily said that a long-term and carefully-planned anti-Iraq campaign has been hatched to pave for an aggression against Iraq similar to Israel's raid on Iraq's peaceful nuclear reactor in June 1981. The daily referred in particular to articles written by a British journalist identified as Alan George in various British and European papers. In his articles George inserts allegations about Iraqi military industry and about foreign firms with which Iraq deals.

AL-QABAS international said that the British Foreign Office had summoned the Iraqi ambassador in London to enquire about an article alleging Iraqi-Argentine cooperation to manufacture Condor missiles. AL-QABAS quoted sources in London as saying the anti-Iraq campaign was aimed at intimidating foreign firms and making them refrain from dealing with Iraq.

The British journalist had focused in his recent articles on Belgian S.R.C. firm and its president Dr Gerard Paul, who AL-QABAS said, had been accused of cooperating with Iraqi military industry. Dr Paul was recently assassinated just outside his home, but the British media chose to ignore the incident and imposed a blackout on the murder so as not to be linked with the articles written by Alan George, said AL-QABAS.

AL-QABAS added that the London-based MIDDLE EAST magazine published an article on Iraqi military industry, with a lot of fabrication about Iraqi missile industry and foreign firms allegedly cooperating with Iraq. AL-QABAS noted that the British magazine did not mention a source for its story. AL-QABAS said that if the information published by the MIDDLE EAST had been true it would have taken a whole "intelligence unit" to piece together. The paper added that the British Government was using the same method in official line in dealing with Iraq. "The British-fabricated story on nuclear weapon triggers confiscated at Heathrow Airport

is naive. The devices seized were no more than electric condensers which are used in industrial and research fields," the paper said.

Binary Weapon Called 'Message to Everyone'

JN0304123790 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT
3 Apr 90

[Text] Baghdad, 3 April (INA)—AL-QADISIYAH has stressed that the new Iraqi weapon, the binary chemical, is an Iraqi message to everyone and a new important lesson for those who attempt to commit a reckless aggression on Iraq's scientific achievements.

In an editorial today, the paper said: If London and Washington are in one way or another pushing the Zionist entity to commit a reckless new aggression against Iraq, we tell them very clearly that the old days have gone, never to return. The paper strongly warned that the Iraqi retaliation this time will not only be in self-defense but will have a deterrent nature in the full sense of the word. Any missile that would fall on Iraqi territory will be countered with flames that will eat half of Israel if the Zionist attempted to commit a new aggression.

The paper wondered what the enemies of Iraq and the Arab nation expected after eight years of harsh and destructive war, where they placed Iraq's stands and the effectiveness of Iraqi positions and its external policy on the regional and international levels, and how they rated Iraq's will within Iraq's overall resources. The paper said that Iraq's new binary chemical weapon, which is now outside the control of the superpowers because it is in Iraq's possession, has been developed through Iraq's own resources and by Iraqi hands.

The paper stressed that the future will bring new surprises for the enemies and they must make proper calculations for each step they take toward Iraq and for each aggression they intend to carry out with the aim of destroying Iraq's scientific achievements.

The paper called on the various international quarters to understand the significance of the Iraqi message about the binary weapon and to deter the Zionist entity and those supporting it against carrying out any reckless move in this direction. The paper called on Thatcher to realize now, more than ever, that the sun of the British has set and the mentality of colonial administration and of dealing with colored people has gone for ever. The paper said that no power on earth could terrify Iraq and that the only means of preserving British interests in the region is for Britain to renounce such futile policies.

The paper described the binary chemical weapon as a new and important lesson which everyone must learn if they wanted to deal with Iraq and the Arabs.

The paper emphasized that the Iraqis will not allow the Zionists and others in the region to threaten Iraq by disturbing the balance of power in the region. Iraq's bag

will be full of surprises for anyone who bares his teeth to attack Iraq. God be our witness, we have conveyed the message. Accursed be the lowly ones.

Paper: Eliminate Israeli 'Nuclear Arsenal'

JN0304131590 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT
3 Apr 90

[Text] Baghdad, 3 April (INA)—AL-JUMHURIYAH warns the Zionist entity and its allies against embarking on any foolish adventures against Iraq.

The paper adds Iraq has its defensive plans and means of deterrence. The paper goes on to say the Zionist entity must consider its future steps carefully before moving to implement any of them.

In an article published today, the paper says Iraq will not spare itself the duty to defend itself and the nation through using all available means, particularly that the Zionist enemy is being given a free hand to possess the most lethal means of destruction, and its endeavors regarding this are not subjected to any control or monitored by international legitimacy.

The paper calls for eliminating the nuclear arsenal of the Zionist entity, considering this is the proper way to end the nuclear arms race in the region.

AL-JUMHURIYAH calls for placing nuclear activities under the supervision of the international legitimacy, which supervises the activities of the Arabs regarding this, particularly Iraq.

The paper holds Britain responsible for orchestrating a carefully studied terrorist campaign involving a move from the espionage stage to that of interference in Iraq's more sensitive and delicate defense affairs. It adds Britain has chosen to be the spearhead for the traditional party that always has worked against Arab advancement and progress.

AL-JUMHURIYAH tackles the U.S. role in the unjust anti-Iraq campaign and says: Had it really been serious in working against the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the United States would not have accepted involvement in the exposed British-Zionist terrorist scheme. It moreover would have accepted as true the reports of the International [Atomic] Energy Authority, which monitors all nuclear activity in Iraq, which is proceeding toward sound industrial development.

AL-JUMHURIYAH accuses Britain, the United States, and other international parties of overlooking the disgraceful state of affairs regarding the inequitable treatment accorded to the Arabs, compared with that accorded the Zionist entity.

Right of Self-Defense Asserted at Arms Talks

JN0304200490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT
3 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Geneva, 3 April (INA)—Iraq has declared it has every right and is dutybound to prepare what is necessary to defend itself and preserve its pan-Arab security according to the principles of international law.

Dr Rahim 'Abd-al-Kital, Iraqi ambassador to Austria and head of the Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the disarmament conference currently taking place here, has said since Iraq is an independent sovereign country, it has a strong and indisputable right to obtain the technology it needs for industrial, scientific, and social growth, and that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is nothing other than that.

Mr Rahim 'Abd-al-Kital added that since the treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons provided ways and means to supervise and investigate—a task entrusted to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]—then the attempt by any party to take the law into its own hands and assign to itself the role of policeman to carry out the supervision instead of the IAEA will diminish the value of the IAEA and greatly abuse its system of guarantees.

The head of the Iraqi delegation warned against the propaganda and deception campaigns brought against Iraq by Britain, the U.S., and the Zionist entity. He said this campaign's only purpose is to pave the way for a new act of aggression against Iraqi industrial and scientific establishments and to contain the legitimate ambitions of the Iraqi people to progress and develop.

He said the continuation of this campaign against Iraq, related to the treaty on banning the spread of nuclear weapons, soon will raise questions about the usefulness of this treaty and will have a damaging effect on the fourth revision conference of the treaty. [passage omitted]

Regarding the current negotiations to reach an international agreement banning the production, storage, and spread of chemical weapons, the Iraqi delegation head said this agreement should contain a binding pledge from the nuclear countries to take measures to disarm nuclear weapons on an equal basis with the disarmament of chemical weapons.

He said the agreement should also, as a first stage, legally bind the nuclear countries not to use nuclear weapons, according to the Geneva protocol of 1952 concerning the banning of nuclear weapon and poison gas use.

On the same topic, the Iraqi delegation head asked the commission be formed within the framework of the agreement to perform investigation and supervision and to be established on new bases and not along the lines of the existing commission.

He elaborated on this, saying the new commission should guarantee the rights equally for all member states. One country or group of countries should not benefit from the councils of the commission alone, with rights and privileges above those of the other countries. One country for example, cannot enjoy permanent membership unless this right is open to all countries.

He also asked that the commission's administrative and scientific councils be subject to scrutiny so there would be no vague language that could be interpreted in ways contrary to the principle of equality between the member states and their citizens' rights in occupying administrative, scientific, and inspection positions. [passage omitted]

He warned that the continuing current situation does not encourage effective measures in disarmament; no, on the contrary, it will lead to an accelerating arms race in the region. [passage omitted]

The Iraqi delegation head called on the disarmament conference participants to clearly declare their rejection, in fact, their condemnation, of individual measures—whether they are deceptive, threatening, or aggressive—as an alternative to disarmament negotiations.

Source Defends Position in Trigger Device Case

JN0304212290 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT
3 Apr 90

[Text] Baghdad, 3 April (INA)—An official source in the Ministry of Industry and Military Industrialization has stated the recent campaign of slander and distortion against Iraq contained fabricated statements and seeks to divert attention from the true nature of the electric capacitors that were contracted for. The campaign seeks to portray them as krytron triggers, which can be possibly used for nuclear purposes. He added such devices never were part of the order, nor have they been mentioned in any correspondence or any followup by us to implement the contract.

Commenting on this campaign of slander, the source told INA the technical specifications of the capacitors are completely different from those of the krytrons. The source added the electric capacitors differ completely from the krytron trigger in shape, volume, weight, use, and performance. They also differ in terms of the number of electric poles, the interior design, and the basic functions each of them performs.

The source explained the radioisotopes [al-mushi'at] are used for storing electric charges and have two poles. They are of the type the U.S. CSI company produces for laser systems.

The source added: As for the krytron trigger, it is a four-pole electrical valve in a glass container used to produce electrical discharges in record time. This calls for passing an instantaneous high voltage current through the electric circuit.

Commenting on a detailed article in the British OBSERVER last Sunday [1 April] on the matter, published under the title "The Krytron Conspiracy," the source said nowhere in the article did the British paper refer to the order for capacitors, so as to make public opinion believe they would be used for nuclear purposes and to harm and slander Iraq.

ISRAEL

Chief of Staff on Preparedness for Chemical War

TA2703171590 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] Chief of Staff Dan Shomron said the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] is prepared for the next war, even if the enemy uses chemical weapons. The IDF's deterrent capability is strong, and even the Syrians understand this. Shomron said the cancellation of the Lavi fighter jet project, which he had recommended, had improved the Army's budgetary situation. He asserted the intifadah had not harmed the IDF's operational ability, and reported the burden of reserve duty in the territories would be reduced this year and training stints would be increased.

Further on Saddam Speech, Chemical Ability

'Prepared' for Chemical Attack

TA0304045090 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] This was the reaction of Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres when reporter David Essing asked him about Saddam Husayn's threats:

[Begin recording] [Peres] We'll take it seriously, but we are in a position to defend our country.

[Essing] What options does Israel have?

[Peres] The best option we have is to bring peace to the Middle East, and I think that the real answer to all the military equipment and threats is a political answer, not a military one.

[Essing] Has Iraq's threat raised tension, do you think, in the Middle East from Israel's point of view?

[Peres] Sure, the size of the Iraqi Army, the past history of the Iraqi country creates worries. Yet we have to look—I repeat again and time and again—for peaceful ways how to reduce the tension and how to give hope to the people of the region.

I think Israel is prepared and ready. I don't think we should lose our nerves. There is no reason to do so. Also, I don't want to go into an exchange of fire, you know, even a verbal fire. Rhetorics which are used unnecessarily are not serving any real purpose.

[Essing] Has the Middle East now entered a new balance of terror with the Iraqi threats and the Iraqi development of weapons of mass destruction?

[Peres] Sir, we have enough of it, we don't need new ones. [end recording]

U.S. Stands Criticized

TA0304122590 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Article by Shalom Qital]

[Text] What is the United States saying? The State Department spokeswoman in Washington said last night that if the remarks attributed to the Iraqi president are correct—he did say them publicly—then they arouse disgust, they incite and are irresponsible. The spokeswoman, however, made sure to strike a balance and attacked the Israeli Government's decisions to set up five new settlements. 'Oded Ben-'ami reports from Washington:

The U.S. Administration often reacts to events and remarks linked to the Middle East after a thorough examination of the facts. Administration spokesmen try not to make mistakes, but last night, during the daily U.S. State Department briefing, it was easy to discern different standards in the administration's attitude to different events. For instance, right at the start of the briefing, spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler was asked whether she had seen the reports on Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's remarks about using chemical weapons against Israel. Yes, I saw the reports, the spokeswoman said, and if they are correct, then they arouse disgust, they are inciting and irresponsible—that is, if they are correct. The spokeswoman showed a great deal of caution, as though it was not the Iraqi president himself who was responsible for the disclosures.

Later in the briefing, she was asked about reports the Israeli Government had decided to set up five new settlements. The remarks were attributed to Yosi Ahime'ir, head of the Prime Minister's Office, in an interview with AP. The spokeswoman immediately took out a piece of paper and read out the following prepared answer: Secretary Baker made clear in his testimony to Congress several weeks ago the administration's stand that settlements are an obstacle to peace. Additional settlements will not help the peace process. What is disturbing, she added, is that the Israeli Government, which is incapable of making progress in the peace process, is capable of making progress on the settlement issue. This is what Mrs Tutwiler had to say, without further reservations or qualifications.

Toward the end of the briefing, the spokeswoman was given a piece of paper which said there is no Israeli Government decision on new settlements, but for some reason she did not go to the trouble of correcting her response.

Should Take Saddam 'Seriously'

TA0304112990 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT
in Hebrew 3 Apr 90 pp 1, 12

[Commentary by Ron Ben-Yishay: "One Ought To Believe Him"]

[Text] One ought to believe Saddam Husayn and take him seriously. He is no al-Qadhdhafi. His speech yesterday leaves no doubt that in a future conflagration with Israel, Iraq will try to attack Israel's civilian population with toxic gases.

To that end, the Iraqi Army will resort to its long-range surface-to-surface missiles and modern jet fighters. When it comes to acquiring missiles and chemical weapons, as well as when it comes to using them, Husayn has more than made good on all his threats. Over the last few years not only Iran, but also Israel and the United States, occasionally were surprised by the development pace and achievements of Iraq's military industries, which are based on foreign experts and on foreign knowhow that either was bought or smuggled into the country.

Husayn also created a surprise yesterday when he revealed he has binary gas; namely, a lethal gas made up of "innocent" materials which are stored separately. The fusion of these materials into a lethal gas is done in the bomb or the missile warhead after they have been launched toward their targets.

The effect of this gas on its casualties is similar to the known effects of nerve and mustard gas. The difference is the binary system enables the storage of large quantities of chemical warfare materials without risking their "getting old" or endangering the people handling them. So far, only the United States, and apparently also the Soviet Union, have been known to have the binary capability to produce war gas. Just like Husayn said in his speech, Iraq would now seem to be placing itself on the same level as the superpowers in the sphere of chemical warfare. What distinguishes him from the superpowers is that while they are divesting their chemical weapons and trying to ban their use through international legislation, Husayn continues to acquire these weapons with the intention of using.

This is the bad news.

The good news is Iraq does not yet possess the capability to manufacture a nuclear bomb. The Iraqi ruler admitted as much, and we also ought to believe him about this. He also was right in his argument that the British and the Americans had overblown the affair of the smuggled triggers in the media. The capacitors the Iraqis tried to smuggle out of the United States via London did not contain the krytrons, the tiny devices which turn these capacitors into detonators of nuclear bombs. The Iraqis only have been talking about buying them but, according to sources in Washington, they have not yet bought them.

Knowing that, Saddam Husayn apparently fears the brouhaha over the capacitors was intentionally blown out of proportion by the media to create an international climate of hostility toward his country, a climate which may pave the way for an Israeli preemptive strike on Iraq's missile sites and arms industries.

This may have been the reason for his high-strung speech and the unbridled threats contained in it. Just like any other tyrant, Saddam Husayn is paranoid and has good reason to feel persecuted. He more than once in the past has threatened to attack Israel if the latter strikes at his missiles and arms industries, but he never before has been so explicit.

At the moment, the Israeli response to Husayn's threats is based on two-tiered deterrence: a threat to carry out a preemptive strike or a "counter-strike" in the event Iraq uses its chemical weapons, and "passive defense", as well as improving and drilling civilian defense measures. There are means to intercept these binary missiles, such as the U.S.-made Patriot missiles, but Israel has not yet bought or leased them. Husayn's speech may not only advance the negotiations between the United States and Israel on the purchase of these sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles, but also accelerate the joint development of the Arrow missile by Israel and the United States.

The Iraqi ruler's speech will no doubt help the pro-Israeli lobby on Capitol Hill to fight off the administration's intentions to cut aid to Israel.

Foreign Minister on Destroying Chemical Weapons

*JN0504060790 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0600 GMT 5 Apr 90*

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has stated in Amman that Iraq is ready to destroy its chemical weapons, providing Israel does the same and signs the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Tariq 'Aziz said this, as an Egyptian diplomat told the ASSOCIATED PRESS, at the closed meetings the Arab Cooperation Council's foreign ministers started in Amman yesterday to discuss the campaign of threats against Iraq. A source close to the conferees said Iraq is pushing for the issuance of a strongly worded final statement on the Israeli and Western threats against the Arab countries, particularly Iraq.

LIBYA

JANA Editor on U.S. Chemical Weapons Policy

*LD2903162590 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330
GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department has announced that it is looking for other exporters of a substance used for production of a poisonous gas, now that two U.S. companies have refused to sell this substance to the U.S. Army.

The two U.S. firms announced that to contribute toward manufacturing chemical weapons would contradict their policy. VOA indicated that the U.S. Defense Department and Administration are currently studying a measure that would force the two firms to sell this substance to the U.S. Army. VOA quoted sources, critical of the government, as saying that it is a blatant contradiction that the United States should lead a campaign aimed at the imposition of an international ban on the manufacture of chemical weapons, while it is the one that forces U.S. firms to sell it this substance.

JANA's international affairs editor commented on this issue, he said: The United States has caused an uproar worldwide about the manufacture of poisonous gas and chemical weapons, and it claimed that it was careful about avoiding and manufacturing such weapons. International public opinion was convinced that these U.S. claims were false and unfounded. Once again, the truth of this conviction has been confirmed.

The U.S. Defense Department announced that it is looking for other exporters of a substance used for manufacturing poisonous gas. The editor added that, alas, the truth of the strategy of the U.S. Department has been unveiled. This strategy aims at preventing others from acquiring a means of self-defense, while allowing itself the right to continue manufacturing such means.

PAKISTAN

New Surface-To-Air Missile in Production

BK3003103490 Lahore JANG in Urdu 16 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, (special reporter)—Informed sources say that Pakistan is producing the latest Anza-2 guided missile. The surface-to-air missile—produced at the Dr. A.Q. Khan Laboratories (Kahuta Atomic Center)—is better than the U.S. Stinger missile on several counts. Like the Stinger, the Anza-2 is a shoulder-fired missile. The first consignment of the missile will be supplied to the Pakistani Armed Forces by the end of the current year. The Anza-2's performance data will soon be given to important national figures.

The missile is being produced at less than half the cost of a Stinger. Whereas a Stinger costs nearly \$100,000 (2.2 million rupees) on the international market, the Anza-2 guided missile is being produced by Dr. A.Q. Khan and his associates at a cost of nearly \$35,000. The new Anza-2 missile is capable of shooting down enemy aircraft at a height of 6 km (6,000 meters) and has a target hit ratio of 95 percent. The Anza-1 has a speed of 250 meters per second, while the Anza-2 has a speed of 300 meters per second. The Anza-2 will also have the capability of shooting down enemy planes at night.

Production of Tank, Armored Vehicles Hailed

BK1004134790 Lahore JANG in Urdu 20 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] Taxila (PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL)—Pakistan has made yet another important

achievement in defense production by developing the very modern T-69 MP tank. The tank, which is equipped with a 105mm gun and a more powerful engine, constitutes a masterpiece of modern technology. Pakistan has also produced an ARVW-653 armored recovery vehicle and an M-113 A2 armored personnel carrier.

General Aslam Beg [chief of the Army staff] attended a ceremony that was held when the tank and the other vehicles rolled out of the factory. The tank and the other weapons will be displayed during the Pakistan Day parade in Islamabad on 23 March. Addressing officers and workers of the Heavy Rebuild Factory in Taxila after the inauguration, Gen. Aslam Beg described the achievement as an important stride toward self-sufficiency in defense requirements for Pakistan. The chief of Army staff appreciated the laborious effort and ingenuity of all those who worked on the project and said that the tank has been produced three months ahead of schedule.

Gen Aslam Beg said that production of the tank was started with 50 percent deletion [preceding word in English], with a plan to totally complete it within two years. The first consignment of the tank will be delivered to the armed forces in June 1991 for a trial, which will be followed by large-scale production. He said that, God willing, it will be one of the world's best tanks and a masterpiece of modern technology. The general said the most important thing in indigenous production of a tank is attaining design capability. This is the first time Pakistan has achieved technological expertise in tank production. It deserves to be mentioned here that production of the tank will start on 31 December 1990 and 200 tanks will be produced annually.

SAUDI ARABIA

Spokesman Denies Nuclear Program Financing

LD3003083190 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2335 GMT
29 Mar 90

[Text] Riyadh, 29 March (SPA)—A Saudi spokesman, denying UPI reports distributed today which say Saudi Arabia has promised to finance a nuclear program, told SPA: "The news agency's allegations are completely untrue, as Saudi Arabia has never promised to finance or participated in financing the nuclear program of any country." He added: "Saudi Arabia has repeatedly condemned the use of nuclear weapons and their proliferation, and confirmed its commitment to this stance when it submitted the documents for joining the nuclear proliferation treaty on 4 October 1988." Concluding his statement, the spokesman said: "Perhaps this will put to rest the allegations."

Israel's Stance on Iraqi Chemical Weapons Viewed

JN0704211690 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic
5 Apr 90 p 1

[Editorial: "We Will Not Be Defeated Psychologically"]

[Text] Only minutes after President Saddam Husayn announced the possession of chemical deterrents to face

Israel's dark plots against all peoples and states in the region, Israeli media were activated. Those organs still are fanning the flames to provoke a military aggression against Iraq and vital targets in more than one Arab country.

This inflammatory campaign coincides with another campaign adopted by the [Israeli] military establishment, which announced the launch of the military espionage satellite, Ofeq-2, only hours after the Iraqi president made his statements. It also announced the satellite carries advanced cameras that even can photograph ants on any spot in Arab territory. The Israeli military establishment, furthermore, announced the manufacture of the intercontinental 1,500-mile-range missile, Jericho-2, and stated this missile will be developed into the 2,000-mile-range missile, Jericho-3.

In all these campaigns, Israel aims to show it has huge destructive military capabilities and resources. It does so as part of its planned, constant psychological war against the Arab citizen to continue to impose the psychological defeat on the people's of the region. Israeli strategic thinking is based on certain fundamental assumptions, primarily, the idea Israel lives in an environment that rejects its existence and which has a greater population. The only way, therefore, for Israel to guarantee it will not face defeat is to impose a psychological defeat on all those masses of people surrounding it. The five Arab-Israeli wars fought in the past 40 years have proven Israel's victories were not achieved through its military capability alone, but because the Arab citizen was defeated from within and doubted his ability to resist. The gains achieved by Israeli troops in the battlefields were preceded by vicious media campaigns that made us surrender, in some cases even before the confrontation actually had begun.

The mammoth uproar stirred up by the Zionists over the Iraqi statements was not due to the fact Iraq has chemical weapons, especially since they possess stronger weapons—nuclear ones. They are afraid such statements will raise the morale and zeal of the Arab citizen and restore his pride and belief in himself. They also are afraid these statements will make the Arab citizen believe he can restore the glories of his Muslim forefathers, who ruled the entire world and built a lofty civilization on whose ruins the current dominant Western materialistic civilization—which uses Israel as its spearhead to abort any attempt for a new Islamic awakening—was built.

We address a clear message to the Zionists: Save yourself your propaganda efforts, because the heroes of the stones have revealed to us the Jews' cowardliness and inability to face them. We never will submit to psychological terrorism, and we never will be defeated from within, especially since we now possess great military and economic means, which will enable us to deter our enemies.

The Zionists are cowards and unable to face things. Arab Muslim young men know their nature, which God has explained by saying: They will not fight you even

together, except in fortified townships, or from behind walls. Strong is their fighting spirit amongst themselves: thou wouldst think they were united, but their hearts are divided. [portion of Koranic verse]

SYRIA

Minister Al-Shar' on Iraqi Chemical Capability

TA0504073290 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
5 Apr 90 p 6

["Exclusive" report from Paris by Eldad Beck]

[Excerpt] Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with his French counterpart Roland Dumas in Paris yesterday. They discussed the Israeli-Arab conflict and the situation in Lebanon. They dwelt extensively on the situation in the territories and what the Syrian minister described as "the negative impact of the immigration of Soviet Jews to Palestine, which constitutes a threat to peace and stability in the region, as well as to the peace process."

At the end of the meeting, al-Shar' answered questions by HADASHOT regarding tension between Israel and Iraq in light of President Saddam Husayn's declaration on the use of chemical weapons.

[al-Shar'] We believe that the cause of tension in the area is Israel's expansionist policy and the large arsenal it has, which includes nuclear and chemical weapons. We in Syria express solidarity with any Arab country that faces Israeli threats, because we believe that Israel, which occupies so much Arab land, is the Arabs' common

enemy. The solidarity we express has nothing to do with potential differences of opinion we may have with any specific Arab country.

[Beck] Do you think that the Iraqi chemical capability is a threat to Syria, too?

[al-Shar'] It would be insane and foolish to think that the Arab countries that are militarily strong might threaten other Arab countries. Any Arab country that threatens another will find itself facing the entire Arab nation. Even in the case of arrogant muscle flexing or a campaign against us from some Arab countries, we can only express our support for these countries' people who face the Israeli threat. In the course of the Paris conference on chemical weapons, Syria suggested ridding the Middle East of nuclear and biological weapons. This offer still stands, and we think that all the current talk about alleged nuclear or chemical weapons possessed by the Arab side is only meant to serve as a means of extortion directed at the Arabs as a whole. If there had been a sincere desire for peace and security, Israel should have accepted our offer and declared the Middle East a region free of any lethal weapon. We are prepared to invest efforts toward this within the various UN forums. [passage omitted]

USSR 'To Refurbish' Aircraft, Air Defenses

JN0704175090 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
6 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] AL-ITTIHAD has learned that intensive secret contacts are under way between Syria and the Soviet Union to refurbish the Syrian air defense missile systems, as well as Air Force combat aircraft.

Soviet sources have told AL-ITTIHAD those contacts have gone a long way, and the contracts are expected to be implemented this summer. The arms will be delivered to Syria in shipments at short intervals. AL-ITTIHAD also has learned Syria pledged to pay the cost of these contracts—approximately \$2.5 billion—on delivery.

Moiseyev Comments on Defensive Doctrine, Foreign Threat

90UM0427A Moscow VOYENNNY VESTNIK in Russian
No 1, Jan 90 (signed to press 22 Dec 89) pp 5-9

[Interview with Army Gen Mikhail Alekseyevich Moiseyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, by the editors of VOYENNNY VESTNIK; date and place not specified: "What the Army Is To Be Like"]

[Text] *Mikhail Alekseyevich Moiseyev was appointed to the responsible position of chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR at a difficult time. New political thinking is breaking customary stereotypes and settled views on problems of war and peace, destroying ideological dogmas, and altering opinions about ways and methods of providing reliable national security. Army General Moiseyev is doing much to transform political ideas and concepts into specific provisions of the USSR's defensive military doctrine. Under his direction the General Staff is unilaterally reducing the Armed Forces by 500,000 persons and a corresponding amount of military equipment, backing up Soviet proposals at the Vienna and Geneva talks with persuasive calculations. There is intensive, day-to-day work of directing perestroika in the Army and Navy and orienting their organizational development toward qualitative parameters. The contribution made by the Chief of the General Staff here is difficult to overemphasize.*

Priority in assuring national security is given to political means under conditions of the international detente that is gathering force. New thinking essentially is being implemented in USSR policy and is producing appreciable results. Our forces have been withdrawn from Afghanistan, the unilateral reduction in the Soviet Armed Forces is continuing, and reassuring progress has begun to show at the Vienna and Geneva talks.

The Soviet Union's indisputable achievements in the international arena are causing a feeling of euphoria in some representatives of our society. An underestimation by many people of the realities and contradictions of the modern world, pacifist sentiments, and an attempt to depreciate the Army's role apparently stem from this. And it is not by chance that Soviet citizens express justified uneasiness over the state of national defense capability, over a drop in the authority of the Armed Forces, and over unceasing attacks on the Army. An assessment of these negative phenomena was provided at a session of the Main Military Council of the USSR Defense Council on 18 October 1989.

The editors decided to ask Chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and First Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR Army General M. Moiseyev to answer a number of questions which trouble our readers.

[VOYENNNY VESTNIK] Today we can name a number of interesting publications revealing the content of USSR military doctrine, which has a strictly defensive direction. Your speeches in the pages of the central press also are among them. But VOYENNNY VESTNIK's readers, the majority of whom are professional military, are asking for an explanation of individual provisions of the doctrine. The question probably encountered most often in the editorial mail is "Are the Soviet Armed Forces capable of repelling an attack by conducting exclusively defensive operations? Does the mission of decisively defeating an aggressor, including on his territory after repulsing an invasion, now remain?"

[Moiseyev] Under present-day conditions preventing war, both nuclear as well as conventional, is the most important mission of our Armed Forces stemming from Soviet military doctrine. At the same time, they are being kept in a combat readiness sufficient to keep anyone from catching us unawares, but if an attack is made against the USSR, the aggressor will receive a crushing rebuff.

Until recently we planned to repel aggression both by defensive and offensive operations, with priority given to the offensive. At the present time we have revised views on methods of fighting a war in defense of socialism based on new political thinking. Defensive operations are seen as the basic form of Soviet Armed Forces' retaliatory action in case of an attack on our country.

But this does not signify their passive character at all. *We will defend the freedom and independence of the Soviet Motherland and of our allies together in a most decisive manner.* Therefore counterattacks and counterthrusts as well as counteroffensives aimed at destroying an invading enemy unquestionably will find their place within the framework of defensive operations.

With respect to subsequent operations of the USSR Armed Forces, including on the aggressor's territory after repulsing his invasion, everything will depend on the scale and direction of aggression, nature of military operations, and means and methods of warfare being used.

I can say one thing very definitively: Soviet military doctrine is subordinated to the mission of preventing war, and we will apply a maximum of effort to carry out that mission.

[VOYENNNY VESTNIK] Despite public appeals in NATO countries to reject the image of the enemy in the person of socialist states, purposeful preparation continues for a struggle against Warsaw Pact armies. North Atlantic Treaty Organization armed forces development programs are being strictly implemented in priority directions. How do you assess the nature of the threat: as growing, stable, or abating?

[Moiseyev] The Warsaw Pact countries' vigorous foreign policy activity, the USSR's constructive disarmament proposals and initiatives, and its unilateral steps to reduce military potential are contributing to a growth in confidence in our country among the western public and are forcing the leadership of NATO countries to adjust their approach to problems of war and peace. As a result, international tension has subsided and it has become calmer and safer in the world. The "cold war" is retreating and preconditions are being laid for excluding war from the life of mankind.

Unfortunately, however, positive processes in international relations still cannot be deemed irreversible. A military threat remains for the USSR and its allies. The chief reason for this is the U.S. and NATO policy of acting from a position of strength, which remains invariable. Speaking recently before participants of a seminar on national policy problems, U.S. Secretary of Defense R. Cheney declared that the United States and its allies have no grounds for revising the officially accepted strategy or for making any kind of substantial changes in it, and that the West's strength continues to be based on the political and economic unity of the North Atlantic Alliance and chiefly on its military might.

And these are not simply words. Behind them are the actual programs for building up U.S. military might. For example, by the year 2000 the Pentagon plans to have in its arsenal 20 nuclear-powered submarines, each with 24 Trident II missile launchers; a considerable number of ICBM's, including MX and Midgetman; and approximately 450 strategic bombers (including 130 B-2 stealth aircraft).

While declaratively proclaiming NATO's adherence to objectives of preventing war and to affirmation of a new model of relations between East and West, in their strategy NATO countries continue to place reliance on force and nuclear deterrence. They have not given up plans of "up-arming" in the sphere of tactical nuclear weapons—stationing a more sophisticated missile with a range up to 500 km in Europe in place of the Lance missile, increasing the number of U.S. aircraft that are nuclear weapon platforms on the territory of Great Britain, creating a new air-to-surface missile with a range over 400 km, outfitting aircraft of tactical strike aviation with it, retargeting a portion of U.S. Tomahawk sea-launched cruise missiles against targets in Europe, and so on. Further development of conventional arms also is planned based on their qualitative improvement.

We cannot help but be disturbed by the extraordinarily high aggressiveness of NATO Armed Forces training. The territory of bloc countries essentially has been turned into a military training ground. A large number of various exercises are held here during the year near the borders of Warsaw Pact countries. Some 20 large ground, sea and air exercises were held within the framework of the annual Autumn Forge maneuvers during September-October 1989 in which over 200,000

servicemen, 1,000 tanks, up to 2,000 combat aircraft and around 400 ships took part.

At the very same time, PACEX-89, the largest exercise since World War II, was conducted in the Asiatic-Pacific region involving the armed forces of a number of countries situated there. This means over 200,000 persons, over 500 aircraft and up to 100 combatant ships and vessels. It was coordinated in concept and time periods with the series of Autumn Forge-89 fall exercises in Europe and in the Atlantic, which attests to a unified direction of U.S. and NATO operational measures for rehearsing plans for conducting military operations simultaneously in different theaters of operations.

All these facts confirm that the military threat to the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries has not disappeared. We naturally are forced to take that situation into consideration and take appropriate measures so as not to allow ourselves to be caught unawares.

[VOYENNNY VESTNIK] It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union rejected first use of nuclear weapons. What criteria can be used to determine the need for our adequate actions should an aggressor resort to such weapons?

[Moiseyev] Our defensive military doctrine is based on the fact that the Soviet Union does not plan to attack anyone and that it never will be first to employ nuclear weapons under any circumstances. By the way, the United States provides for such a possibility in its doctrine.

Taking this into account, the USSR is forced to maintain the Armed Forces in that makeup and at that level which would permit them to repel any attack from without, including an attack using nuclear weapons. *We have appropriate nuclear forces and equipment possessing high combat readiness, survivability and combat capabilities which are fully sufficient to ensure that an aggressor's nuclear attack in any situation, even the most unfavorable one, is not left unpunished.*

Our actions will be adequate and—I would like to emphasize this especially—will be of a forced, retaliatory nature.

[VOYENNNY VESTNIK] In a survey devoted to the USSR, TIME wrote: "If the Soviet Union is deprived of an army and nuclear warheads, then we will be faced with a developing country." The opinion is circulating in the West that we are not competitors in the economic and scientific-technical sense. Do you believe such an assessment is completely objective? Do the Armed Forces invisibly present behind the back of our delegations contribute to success of talks or do they hinder the politicians?

[Moiseyev] We are familiar with such concoctions about the Soviet Union. This is obviously a propaganda order of those circles which are not giving up hope for a return to the "cold war" and are trying to put the brakes on the

incipient process of improving Soviet-American relations. In our time it is impossible to create powerful armed forces and outfit them with the latest weapons and combat equipment without a developed economic and scientific-technical base, so the West will have to continue to reckon with all aspects of the might of the Soviet state, whose authority in international affairs generates no doubt. This by the way also is confirmed by numerous mutually advantageous agreements concluded with the USSR essentially by all world states, including NATO countries. An overwhelming number of agreements relate specifically to the economic and scientific-technical spheres.

With respect to the influence on talks of "Armed Forces invisibly present behind the back of our delegations," our partners also cannot get by without such a "presence." Moreover, it is apparent from numerous speeches by U.S. military-political leadership representatives as well as from the NATO Council Brussels Declaration that western countries intend to continue conducting talks with us from a position of strength. We on the other hand *proceed from the assumption that it is not a policy of strength but the strength of reason, a sense of realism, realization of the need to prevent war, and the will to preserve and strengthen peace through creation of a comprehensive international security system that are the chief criteria determining success of the talks.*

[VOYENNNY VESTNIK] Views on the role and place of offensive operations have changed substantially in connection with further development of the defensive direction of Soviet military doctrine. Are the missions, content and basic principles of tactics changing in this connection?

[Moiseyev] The components of Soviet military art (strategy, operational art and tactics) are not something solidified, dogmatic and inert. They are constantly mutually developing and influencing each other. Of these three components of the military art, tactics unquestionably is its most lively part and one most subject to changes. A change in views of strategy on the correlation of the offensive and the defense dictated by the defensive direction of our doctrine does not substantially change the scope of missions of formations, units and subunits.

The content of tactics and its basic principles change with the appearance of new means and methods of warfare. Tactics brooks no stereotype or sketchiness. New principles are recognized. We will mention as an example just the convergence of methods of conducting combat operations, defeating the enemy employing nuclear as well as conventional weapons, or the principle of asymmetric threat consisting of an attempt to create such conditions in any situation that countermeasures in response to our actions would demand that the enemy expend greater time, personnel and equipment.

[VOYENNNY VESTNIK] RDT&E expenditures for creating arms and military equipment in the USSR defense budget are R13.1 billion, and in the United

States they are \$37 billion. In addition, the Americans believe that they are outstripping our country in almost all of the 22 scientific-technical directions which they have singled out as priority directions for defense. Having fewer financial resources at our disposal, we naturally must be especially thorough in choosing directions for RDT&E. Could you mention some of them?

[Moiseyev] We know quite well, of course, that the United States has not given up the idea of gaining military superiority over the USSR through a technological breakthrough. Enormous funds are being spent and significant scientific forces are being used for these purposes. In deciding questions of ensuring its defense, the Soviet Union has no intention of competing with the United States and being drawn into an exhausting arms race.

At the same time, in the interests of national security we carry on RDT&E in accordance with basic research and exploratory development programs and plans. In implementing military-technical policy, we pay special attention to priority directions in the development of arms and military equipment and to their qualitative parameters, where the creation of new structural materials and a new element base and the development of electronics and computers are key points.

I would like to note that in scientific research the Soviet Union strives neither for military superiority nor for greater security, but at the same time it also will not opt for lesser security nor will it permit anyone's superiority over it.

[VOYENNNY VESTNIK] It was clearly stated at the Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR that the Army must do its job, i.e., ensure reliable defense of the country. Does this presume a gradual reduction and then total elimination of such Army functions as highway construction, industrial and civil construction, production of food products, participation in the harvest and so on?

[Moiseyev] It is common knowledge that the USSR Constitution states: "It is the duty of the USSR Armed Forces to the people to reliably defend the socialist homeland and be in constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor." But the Soviet Armed Forces also are used to assist in accomplishing many national economic tasks not to the detriment of this very important function which they have to perform. Suffice it to mention servicemen's participation in the harvest, civil and industrial construction, laying main highways, and providing the Army and Navy with food products. And their contribution is very appreciable.

Of course, these are forced measures caused by the fact that, being part of our society and flesh of the people's flesh, the Army cannot stand aloof from accomplishing nationwide tasks at a difficult time for the country. But a trend already is being seen toward freeing the Armed Forces from participation in such matters. By decision of

the USSR government, the number of military construction personnel engaged in building the projects of various ministries and departments is being reduced by 10 percent during 1989-1990.

It is necessary to dwell in particular on Army involvement in giving assistance in mopping up in the aftermath of the Chernobyl catastrophe, the earthquake in Armenia, the accident in Bashkiriya and many others. Here it is simply impossible to overstate the exploit of people in military uniform who were first at the sites of tragic events.

The need to involve the Army and Navy in accomplishing national economic tasks certainly will diminish as the Motherland overcomes economic difficulties. This will permit directing all efforts at performing the principal mission of the Armed Forces—ensuring national defense capability and protecting the Soviet people's peaceful labor.

[VOYENNNY VESTNIK] Each year the majority of world countries publish "white" books and books of other color on defense issues that contain information on the structure, composition, missions and development prospects of their own armed forces. Will something similar be published for us?

[Moiseyev] Above all I would like to caution against illusions that all questions of military organizational development in the West are open and public. In fact this is far from so. Although some western countries publish all kinds of "white" books, many data are classified and not published. In particular, the financing of so-called "black programs" approved on a confidential basis as well as much other classified information is not subject to being made public.

With respect to the Soviet Armed Forces, detailed data on their structure and numerical strength are published in our mass media, including in pamphlets put out by the USSR Ministry of Defense. Comparative data on armed forces of the USSR and United States and of the Warsaw Pact and NATO have been published and defense expenditures have been revealed. We print materials on operational, combat and political training of staffs and troops. We invite foreign military observers to various exercises.

Certain data on the Soviet Armed Forces have been submitted to the United Nations, to the London Institute of Strategic Studies, and to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Much information about our Army and Navy is given over Soviet radio and television. We already have taken a number of such steps which the West still has not dared take. In particular, we familiarized western specialists with a shut-down reactor which previously produced fissionable materials for nuclear weapons, and arranged for a U.S. military delegation to visit a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine and for U.S. congressmen to visit the Sary-Shagan range and other military installations.

We will continue to provide necessary information about the Soviet Armed Forces in the spirit of openness and

glasnost inherent to the new political thinking. *In connection with the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet, I do not exclude the possibility of the USSR Ministry of Defense submitting more detailed correlated information on Soviet Armed Forces structure, composition, missions and prospects which can be made public.*

[VOYENNNY VESTNIK] Many thanks for the attention you have shown to the journal's readers.

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Soviet Major Criticizes U.S. Third-World Military Might in Colombia

90UF0001A Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
13 Mar 90 First Edition p 3

[Article by Major M. Pogorelyy: "Not All Means Are Good"]

[Text] At the beginning of January, when there were still echoes from the battles Washington had started in Panama on the pretext of a fight against the drug mafia, the White House tried to make preparations for another operation of this kind. Once again, the Pentagon was expected to take charge of it. It was precisely in the depths of the USSR Defense Department that the plans were conceived for the organization of a naval blockade of the Colombian coastline.

It is true, of course, that today this country, along with Bolivia, Peru, and several other Latin American states, is the scene of fierce battles with the producers and sellers of drugs, and that the United States—alas!—is one of the biggest consumers of the terrible drugs. There is no doubt at all that drug addiction and the drug mafia must be combated, but the question is how! Even noble and humane ends cannot justify some means.

When people in Bogota learned that the Pentagon had decided to put the aircraft carrier "John F. Kennedy" and the guided missile cruiser "Virginia" to work on the interception and inspection of ships and the monitoring of aircraft leaving Colombia, the government of that country issued a vehement protest. In the opinion of the Colombian Government, actions of this kind would be a violation of the country's sovereignty because the United States has never been authorized to conduct operations in Colombian territorial waters or the international waters along its coastline.

After the invasion of Panama had been criticized by many Latin American countries, the United States postponed its naval operation, deciding against the open dismissal of the wishes of the Colombian Government. Furthermore, the Cartagena declaration, signed by the presidents of the United States, Bolivia, and Colombia on 15 February, says that the fight against the illegal drug trade is primarily the job of law enforcement agencies. It also acknowledges the right of each side to call out its own armed forces to combat

drug smuggling, but this is a matter of appropriate actions "on its own territory and within the boundaries of its national jurisdiction."

In the same Cartagena declaration the sides agreed that various types of sea and air transport used in drug smuggling in each state should be monitored by its own government agencies and that the appropriate programs would be set up within the territory of each state. President G. Bush of the United States also signed this document.

But here is the latest news reported by the CBS television network: "After the president of Colombia rejected the American plans for the deployment of a carrier task force off the Colombian coast, the Pentagon quietly deployed three ships there to take part in counternarcotic operations." Defense Secretary R. Cheney explained that these operations would involve four or five naval ships, AWACS planes, radar balloons, reconnaissance satellites, and "special army subunits trained to combat the drug trade in third countries." He also explained that these plans had been drawn up on direct orders from the White House.

It appears that Washington, without waiting for an official invitation to cooperate from "third countries," has reserved the right to decide what is good and what is bad for the people of those countries. The means chosen for this noble end are not the most scrupulous ones....

Arms Sale Under Pinochet Exposed in Chilean "Iran Gate"

90UF0001B Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 90
Second Edition p 5

[Article by S. Svistunov (Brasilia): "Chilean 'Irangate'"]

[Text] It turns out that Washington was not the only one trying to sell arms to Iran illegally. The Chilean military junta had been doing the same thing, with the knowledge and active participation of Pinochet.

French businessman Bernard Sotoriaz, who had served as the middleman in the secret negotiations, revealed the news in Madrid. The details of this scandalous affair are being reported in the Spanish and Chilean press.

Iran broke off diplomatic relations with Chile almost immediately following the Islamic revolution and the assumption of power by the Ayatollah Khomeini. The protracted and bloody war with Iraq, however, necessitated more and more purchases of new weapons and materiel. Only a few Western firms dared to make these deliveries to Iran openly. At that same time the military industry in Chile, which had been directed into militaristic channels, was actively seeking sales markets, and it is a well-known fact that dictators have few scruples.

This would have been an incredibly lucrative business for the Pinochet regime: close to 7 billion dollars in all, and sizable commissions for the "political decisionmakers." The state Army Weapons Factory (FAME) and Ferrimar, a private armament concern, became involved in the affair as the main contractors. Top-level officials from the Corporation for the Industrial Development of Chile were included in the negotiations.

The whole set of operations broke down because of an unfortunate incident. The Iranians wanted 500 cluster pellet bombs to start with in 1985. During secret tests, however, one of the bombs exploded prematurely, destroying an airplane and cooling the enthusiasm of the Iranians, who subsequently chose to buy "merchandise" with a better reputation from other countries.

Sotoriaz says that he has documents providing irrefutable evidence of the involvement of people at the top of the Chilean military regime in this South American "Irangate."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Genscher Discusses Disarmament in Luxembourg

AU0404084990 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER
RUNDSCHAU in German 4 Apr 90 p 2

[Report by Erich Hauser]

[Text] Luxembourg, 3 April—The states that belong to the Western defense alliance NATO should further develop their position toward the disarmament negotiations, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher (Free Democratic Party) demanded at a talk with his EC colleagues on Monday, which dealt with the problems of German unification.

The ministers of other EC states mainly asked questions about the "external aspects" of German unity, Genscher told journalists after the talk. He stressed in this talk that "profound disarmament steps" are the core of German and European unification. With the exception of Ireland, all EC states belong to NATO and participate in Vienna in the negotiations of the 23 states of both military alliances on the reduction of conventional forces from the Atlantic to the Urals. Bonn considers certain difficulties, which cause the negotiations to stagnate at the moment, to be linked with Moscow's hesitation concerning the "two-plus-four negotiations" of the two German governments and the four victorious powers.

Genscher said now in Luxembourg that he hopes that the first two- plus-four meeting at the ministerial level will take place in Bonn before the end of April.

Talking to his EC colleagues, Genscher assessed the GDR People's Chamber election as a victory of those parties, which had come out in favor of unification of the two German states in line with Article 23 of the Basic Law (acceptance of the GDR laender into the FRG). However, the foreign minister stressed that this article of the Basic Law also says that unification can be completed only if the "external aspects" of unification have also been cleared up.

Genscher also reported on the preparations for the intra-German economic, monetary, and social union, which will be decided "in equal negotiations" between Bonn and the new GDR Government. Genscher did not comment on the question of the rate for the exchange of GDR marks to Deutsche marks.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Pershing, Cruise Missiles To Be Withdrawn

AU0404092890 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network
in German 0900 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] The carrier systems for intermediate-range nuclear missiles of the Pershing 1-A type, which are owned by the Air Force, will be scrapped now. According to information acquired by Deutschlandfunk, they are to

be taken to the United States by 31 May 1991. There they will be destroyed. Hand in hand with the withdrawal of the 80 carrier systems, the two Pershing squadrons of the Air Force are also to be disbanded. This affects 3,800 Bundeswehr soldiers.

According to further information acquired by Deutschlandfunk, the withdrawal of the U.S. Cruise missiles will start on 11 April. Thus, the United States and the FRG are acting within the schedule that is part of the INF Treaty between Washington and Moscow on the destruction of intermediate-range missiles.

Stoltenberg on Defense Review, Modernization

LD1004093690 Hamburg DPA in German 0851 GMT
10 Apr 90

[Text] Hamburg (DPA)—In the opinion of Federal Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, a positive outcome of the Vienna disarmament negotiations will result in a review of the entire concept of defense. In an interview in the latest edition of the magazine STERN, Stoltenberg speaks of "significantly fewer weapons in the most important systems." And there is no taboo about the idea of a reduction of the Federal Army below the overall figure of 400,000 soldiers.

The minister no longer anticipates a follow-up system to the outdated Lance short-range missile. He considers it probable that in the future only air-based nuclear missiles would be deployed on FRG territory. "If we have a concept for an air-based nuclear defense, then we will no longer need land-based sub-strategic systems," he said. Stoltenberg also described the planned construction of the controversial military aircraft, the Jaeger 90, as "completely open." But he speaks in favor of concluding the development phase.

On the question of admitting soldiers from the GDR National People's Army [NVA] into the Federal Army, the Bonn defense minister stated that the Federal Army would seriously examine the applications only of those NVA soldiers who had served for less than three years.

An edited version of the interview was released to DPA.

Stoltenberg Plans Dissolution of Army Units

AU1104091690 Hamburg DIE WELT in German
11 Apr 90 p 1

[Report by D. W.]

[Text] Bonn—In the opinion of FRG Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, the changed background of security policy will have consequences for the structure of the West German Armed Forces. In a so far unpublished draft entitled "Security Policy Perspectives for a New Europe," which is known to DIE WELT and summarizes the conceptual considerations of the Hardthoehe [seat of the Defense Ministry], Stoltenberg stresses that the erosion of the Warsaw Pact and the reduction of Soviet superiority in conventional armed forces will "basically

change the strategic situation in Europe in the next few years." "This means" for the structure of the German Armed Forces "that a limited number of combat-ready, favorably positioned forces is necessary to be able to react to crises." In case of an attack "a longer warning period has to be taken into account after preparations...." The number of units will be decreased in all forces because of the resolved reduction of the Bundeswehr's "active volume." "The German Army will, for example, dissolve approximately 60 to 70 battalions, divide another part of the units into cadres, and keep other units ready for combat," the paper says. "The Air Force will dissolve airborne units and strengthen air defense, while reducing the air attack potential." Moreover, a drastic reduction of the Navy is planned: "The number of naval units afloat will be halved by 2005."

These plans will be gradually implemented starting in 1992, it is stated. "The Bundeswehr's defense volume, which still amounts to 1.34 million soldiers, has to be redefined and reduced according to the general development." Stoltenberg: "The planned major changes in the Bundeswehr's volume and structure will have further consequences which are still under examination. This concerns, for example, the approximately 180,000 civilian employees of the Bundeswehr, the effects of our plans on the economic structure of our country, and the social consequences for soldiers and civilian employees."

More far-reaching disarmament agreements will include the armies of other states, as well as the Bundeswehr. "Thus, it will be possible to further decrease the volume of the Bundeswehr and to reduce compulsory military service on the basis of comprehensive treaties. We stick to compulsory military service and reject a regular army," it is stated.

FRANCE

Air Force Stresses Increased Personnel Needs

90ES0537A Paris LIBERATION in French
7 Feb 90 p 11

[Unattributed article: "The Air Force Doesn't Want Its Wings Clipped"]

[Text] The General Staff may be willing to sacrifice a few airplanes for the sake of conventional disarmament, but on the personnel side it has plans for an increase....

The French Air Force believes the disarmament proposals currently being discussed "will initially create additional personnel needs." This paradoxical judgment is found in a short General Staff "think piece" for internal consumption that speculates on the medium term implications of developments already underway. As things presently stand in the Vienna conventional arms talks (CFE), the Air Force expects to have to sacrifice about 150 aircraft—trainers, fighters and

bombers, both conventional and nuclear—out of its total inventory, which (including spares) is slightly more than 1,000.

French airmen may be willing to accept this state of affairs, on the expectation that the agreement finally negotiated will allow them to do away with their oldest planes, but they have no intention of taking personnel cuts. The author of the page-and-a-half memorandum titled "Paradoxes of Disarmament" maintains that implementation of the measures contemplated in the Vienna talks will require the training and recruiting of additional specialists: "Teams on the ground will have to include people with expertise in specific surface or airborne equipment, as well as interpreters—for Russian in particular, but also for German, Polish, Czech, Hungarian, etc."

In addition, the Air Force says more personnel will be needed in a number of traditional jobs. For example, the airmen believe that ground verification of disarmament-related measures will mean increasing reliance on military air transport, in that French inspection teams "will have to be transported to particular sites as quickly as possible to prevent any deception." The Helios military satellite, which will be launched in two years, will also require additional personnel to interpret the imagery so indispensable to verification: "Here we will have a need for Air Force specialists with at least 15 years' experience in aerial and space reconnaissance, and they must have the equipment to do their jobs."

Does this "pro domo" plea based on technical arguments stand a chance of being understood by those to whom it is most urgently addressed, i.e., the political leadership? This is far from certain: It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that the present conjuncture is not one in which any increase in Armed Forces manpower will be seen as a top priority. The Air Force understands this; and even if the author of the memorandum puts his finger squarely on the contradiction when he says "elimination of military arsenals will initially entail the creation of new personnel positions in the Armed Forces," what he is really trying to do is prevent too drastic a cutback in Air Force positions. The key to his argument is found in this short concluding passage: "As between the Army and Air Force—the two service branches affected by disarmament—it is the Air Force, the smaller in terms of active duty personnel, which will be responsible for the lion's share of the task of verifying the future Vienna accords." It is an argument the Army is likely to challenge....

Helicopter Cooperation With PRC, Singapore

90ES0537C Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Feb 90 p 6

[Unattributed article: "France, China, and Singapore Will Jointly Produce a Helicopter"]

[Text] France, the People's Republic of China, and the Republic of Singapore have signed an agreement for joint production of a high-performance helicopter that

should be operational by 1996. The helicopter, designed for both civilian and military applications, will come in versions priced between Fr3.4 million and Fr4.8 million.

Both Singapore and Beijing have purchased French helicopters in the past, including several built locally under a licensing arrangement with Aerospatiale. But this is the first time the two have joined forces in an agreement covering everything from the design and development stages to mass production of a helicopter.

The trilateral accord was officially signed on Wednesday 14 February in Singapore, where the Asian Aerospace 90 Exhibition has just opened. But in reality the previously undisclosed industrial agreement was concluded last December.

Originally the program, dubbed the P120-L, was also to involve Australia. But the latter ultimately bowed out for financial reasons.

The P120-L is a small-fuselage helicopter weighing 2.0 to 2.3 tons and is intended as an eventual replacement for the Gazelle and Lama. It will also fill a gap in Aerospatiale's Ecureuil [Squirrel] line. Between 1996 and 2005, P120-L sales could be as high as 1,500 to 2,000 units, mainly in the Pacific zone. Capable of carrying four passengers and a pilot over distances of 700-800 km, the helicopter will come in two versions: a so-called economy model costing about \$600,000 (Fr3.4 million), and a more powerful model, the so-called high-performance version, which will sell for about \$850,000 (Fr4.8 million). It will be powered by an Arriel turbine engine from Turbomeca, a French company, or by a (U.S.) Pratt and Whitney engine.

In addition to its military missions, the helicopter will be used for civilian transport, flying jobs, and rescue operations.

According to Aerospatiale, development of the helicopter will cost an estimated Fr1 billion, 54 percent of which is to be provided by the French company, 30 percent by the Chinese company, Catic, and 16 percent by the Singapore Aerospace company.

French Aerospatiale, as leader of the group, will assemble the P120-L's at its plants at Marseille Marignane (Bouches-du-Rhone) and handle export sales.

The Peoples Republic of China is already using the French Alouette-III, Super-Frelon, and Gazelle; it is also building the Dauphin helicopter under a licensing agreement with Aerospatiale. In the past Singapore has purchased French Alouette-III's, in addition to 22 Super-Pumas and six Ecureuils.

Aerospatiale/MBB Helicopter Cooperation

90ES0573E Paris LES ECHOS in French
20 Feb 90 p 13

[Article by Alexandra Schwartzbrod: "Germans Decide To Participate in NH-90 Helicopter Program"]

[Text] This long-awaited decision removes one of the last obstacles to creation of a joint Aerospatiale/MBB helicopter subsidiary....

Following several months of equivocation, West German authorities meeting in Munich on 14 February finally agreed to join with France, Italy, and the Netherlands in the NH-90 transport helicopter program on one condition, which has already been met: That the German firm, MBB, be allowed to come in for only 21 percent instead of a 25 percent interest. This condition was dictated by severe budgetary constraints at a time when the European Fighter Aircraft (EFA) is already absorbing 70 percent of the West German investment budget.

So now it is up to the other three partners—Aerospatiale (35 percent), Agusta (35 percent), and Fokker (five percent)—to decide what to do about the four percent deficit, which amounts to about Fr455 million; their respective governments have already announced they would not make up the difference. The sum will probably be divided among the three firms (a cost they will eventually recapture from the profits), to the serious detriment of the Italians, who are currently involved in three helicopter programs—the EH-101 (with Westland), the Tonal (with Fokker, Casa, and Westland), and the NH-90—all of which together are beginning to weigh heavily on their investment budget.

The cost of developing the NH-90 was originally estimated at Fr13.3 billion, but the figure dropped down to Fr11.2 billion after governmental agencies insisted on a 20 percent reduction. The development phase, which could begin in a few months, once the German decision is formally approved and the manufacturing arrangements are in place, should be complete by the end of the century, when mass production is expected to be underway; according to current estimates, a total of 584 aircraft (including ground- and sea-based versions) will be needed: 210 for France, 214 for Italy, 136 for the FRG, and 24 for the Netherlands.

To date, no organization has been established to manage the project. A Frenchman is coordinating all the operations out of a secretariat located in Paris. The company is expected to be organized along similar lines, with a Frenchman as president and headquarters in Paris, once the program is officially launched.

Secretariat in Paris

At the Ministry of Defense yesterday, any connection between the happy resolution of this issue (which should soon be announced by Bonn) and the recent Franco-German compromise on the issue of Airbus-321 assembly was categorically denied. "The Germans are just beginning to recover from a slowdown of several months' duration owing to changes affecting the top levels of their Defense Ministry. These changes entailed a review of their priorities."

For Aerospatiale, in any case, the news is welcome in more than one respect. First of all, the firm can at last get

underway with a program that was beginning to be dangerously delayed; even more importantly, the German decision removes one of the last obstacles to creation of a joint helicopter subsidiary with MBB. As recently as 12 January, Henri Martre stated bluntly that German participation in the NH-90 program was an indispensable prerequisite to any significant rapprochement with MBB in this sector.

Now the path is open. The future subsidiary of Aerospatiale and MBB is expected to have full control over the Tigre combat helicopter program (in which British and Italian participation is soon to be announced) and will have a 56 percent share of the NH-90. These programs will provide a solid anchor point for the long-awaited European helicopter industry. But the main objective is to avoid any repetition of the errors made not so very long ago in the field of fighter aircraft.

Military Sales to India Seen Endangered

90ES0573C Paris *LES ECHOS* in French
23 Feb 90 p 2

[Article by Alexandra Schwartzbrod: "France May Lose Indian Arms Market After Sale of Nuclear Power Plant to Pakistan"]

[Text] In providing Pakistan a nuclear power plant, Francois Mitterrand took the risk that French firms might in the future be shut out of the Indian market, especially the arms market. And it is a market French firms have spared no efforts to cultivate.

French and Soviet builders for some time now have been breathlessly waiting for India to start on what is expected to be a major renovation of its fighter aircraft fleet. The Indian Air Force, essentially consisting of two squadrons of Mirage-2000's and two squadrons of Soviet MiG-29's, has for some time now been planning to increase its strength.

India, as an ardent practitioner of "dual-source" provisioning, is visibly wavering between the MiG-29, which the Soviets are offering to let it build under license, and the Mirage-2000, whose price (about \$20 million) is judged too steep. Paris is also following two other aeronautical markets with great interest: trainer aircraft, a field in which the Franco-German Alpha-Jet is still a contender, and the light fighter aircraft (LCA) which India wants to build on its own, with possible help from France. Dassault is particularly keen on this program, since it was involved in the initial design work.

Aircraft Carrier Under Study

In the naval sector, France still hopes to get the contract to design an aircraft carrier (30-35,000 tons) which India hopes to build by the year 2000. It is an ambitious project, one that may never come to fruition for lack of funds, but in late 1988 the Directorate of Naval Construction in the French Ministry of Defense obtained an

initial study contract; since then there have been several high-level contacts between the two general staffs.

Finally, people are still talking about the infamous 155-mm gun contract which GIAT [Ground Weapons Industrial Group] in 1986 lost to the Swedish firm Bofors, the latter having since been accused of bribing the Indian authorities. While passing through India in January, Michel Rocard acknowledged that India was once again interested in artillery guns "Made in France" and confirmed that the affair had been discussed in his talks with V.P. Singh, the new head of government.

But today the tone has changed, as seen for example in the refusal of the Indian authorities to involve Airbus Industrie in the investigation of the Bangalore air disaster that took 90 lives. The French ambassador in Delhi was finally forced to make a formal request for the results of the investigation.

Large Drop in 1989 Arms Sales Reported

90ES0573B Paris *LE MONDE* in French
4-5 Mar 90 p 16

[Unattributed article: "Arms Orders for 1989 Reportedly Decline by 40 Percent"]

[Text] According to tentative figures from the Ministry of Defense, foreign orders for French military equipment in 1989 totaled between Fr23-25 billion. This is one of the lowest export sales totals since the mid-1980's; orders in 1984 totaled Fr61.8 billion.

The 1989 figures, if confirmed, represent a nearly 40 percent decline from the previous year, as measured in current francs. In 1988 France received orders for Fr37.5 billion worth of military equipment from foreign clients. Current projections suggest sales this year will be in the same general range as in 1989.

Sources in military-related industries explain the decline in exports by the reduction in the number of market outlets (termination of various conflicts, client indebtedness, decisions by clients to start producing their own military equipment) and by ongoing negotiations—such as the Vienna talks on European security—which encourage countries to defer arms acquisitions in expectation of a disarmament agreement.

Franco-German Helicopter Negotiations Detailed

90ES0619B Paris *LIBERATION* in French
7 Mar 90 p 16

[Text] Aerospatiale and German Aerospace are going to merge their helicopter divisions. But they are vigorously negotiating the respective shares of the (large) French manufacturer and the (smaller) West German one. An audit is under way.

The management teams of Aerospatiale and German Aerospace have just decided to begin an audit of their two helicopter manufacturing divisions to determine the

exact conditions under which their long-planned merger can take place. The basic problem arises from the disproportion between the two divisions. Aerospatiale had a turnover of 6.65 billion francs in 1989, compared to Fr3 billion less for German Aerospace. The disproportion is even more pronounced when it comes to the number of aircraft delivered: The French delivered 245 helicopters to their customers in 1989, compared to fewer than 50 delivered by the West Germans. When merger negotiations began, their positions were significantly far apart: The French wanted 80 percent of the future company's capital, with the remaining 20 percent to go to the West Germans. For their part, the latter had a more egalitarian view of the matter and insisted that the capital be shared 50-50 between the two partners. Finally, after several months of difficult bargaining, their positions are closer together: Both now agree that the French will have 60 percent of the capital, compared to 40 percent for the West Germans.

All the same, a number of points must still be resolved, and they are not minor details. As its price for giving up the 20 percent of the capital to which Aerospatiale—and also the French Government—felt they had a claim, Paris is demanding in particular that German Aerospace throw a substantial dowry into the basket of wedding gifts. How much will that "boot" amount to? That in fact is one of the main obstacles to be overcome, and the experts will have to set a value on it, because it is emphasized on the French side that German Aerospace's turnover from helicopters also includes several sizable activities in connection with the Airbus and Tornado programs which naturally cannot be brought into the new company.

French authorities and Ministry of Defense officials who are following these negotiations with special attention are adopting a wait-and-see attitude for the moment while saying that they are "reasonably optimistic" as to the outcome. As was true in the case of the recent establishment of Eurodynamics by Thomson and British Aerospace, an effort is also being made to secure firm and definite government commitments. Before giving their go-ahead to the Eurodynamics operation, French authorities received London's assurance that Great Britain would participate in the French-Italian Eurosam missile program. This time, French authorities want an unequivocal commitment by the Bonn government on the program concerning the NH-90 military transport helicopter. And that commitment is more than a little slow in coming.

The NH-90 program, which is crucial to the future of the new company, involves 584 helicopters. Supposedly, the French will buy 210 for their Army and Navy and the West Germans will buy 136. For their part, the Italians have plans to buy 214 and have brought Agusta into the program. The Dutch, whose industrial representative will be Fokker, have plans to buy 24. Development and industrial production of this helicopter will require that the governments concerned invest a total of 1.55 billion ECU [European Currency Units] (nearly Fr11 billion).

The French and Italians have officially promised that they will each provide 35 percent of that amount, with 25 percent to be provided by the West Germans and four percent by the Dutch. The problem is that without officially notifying French authorities, the FRG has given its industrial partners to understand that in the final analysis, its share in the development of the NH-90 will not exceed 21 percent. A reduction in that amount would still be acceptable, but if it were any greater it would probably jeopardize the program.

For the moment, the Ministry of Defense in Paris is adopting a cautious attitude. The deal on the merger between the two helicopter manufacturers is off to a good start, but it is not yet sewn up. Once the West Germans have made their intentions known, it will be up to Jean-Pierre Chevenement to make the rounds of all the places where the wedding contract will be blessed: the Ministry of Finance, the Prime Minister's Office, and the Elysee Palace, where the final judgment as to the project's conformity with the latest turns in the case will be made. It will then be time to actually start up the new firm, which, with a turnover of Fr10 billion and a comfortable order book, will account for nearly one-third of the world market for rotary-wing aircraft.

No Radar Satellite Said Planned at Present

90ES0619C Paris LE MONDE in French
7 Mar 90 p 14

[Text] France has no plans for being able to launch a military radar observation satellite until early in the next decade. Its plan remains that of having a so-called Helios satellite for military optical reconnaissance beginning in 1993. That is the space policy just defined by Minister of Defense Jean-Pierre Chevenement in his response to a written question from Senator Emmanuel Hamel (RPR [Rally for the Republic], Rhone) concerning the possible launching of a military radar satellite.

Chevenement explained in particular that at the moment, France does not have the necessary financial and technological resources for satisfying such an ambition. Optical observation by satellite is the only technology it is currently in a position to master.

The minister of defense said: "To be effective, the military radar satellite must have sufficiently precise definition, considerable energy sources for emitting high-powered radar pulses, a very large capacity for storing and transmitting data because of the abundance of signals recorded, and, lastly, specific data banks that are very expensive."

The Helios program, the overall cost of which exceeds Fr6.7 billion, includes placing two 2,500-kg satellites in orbit (at an altitude of about 800 km) and building three earth stations for receiving and processing the data sent by optical photographing systems. The order of resolution will have to be less than three meters, whereas the

civilian Spot satellite, already in operation, has a resolution of less than 10 meters. Italy and Spain are participating in the program, their shares in its financing and operation amounting to 14 and seven percent respectively. The FRG was invited to join, but withdrew from the project on the grounds that it would have preferred a radar satellite.

The advantage of a radar satellite is that it is a system capable of operating in all kinds of weather and, in particular, of not being hindered by the cloud layer that disrupts the operation of an optical satellite. In addition, the resolution (that is, the precision of radar observation) is less than one meter. Observation satellites are the means used to monitor compliance with international disarmament agreements.

GREECE

Mirage Aircraft Deal, 'Cover-Up' Detailed

90ES0617A Athens ANDI in Greek 9 Feb 90 pp 12, 13

[Article by Vasilis Zisis: "Will the Mirage Fly?"]

[Text] The Greek Air Force has frozen delivery of the Mirage 2000 because there is a serious problem with its radar. According to a confirmed report by ANDI, the French managed to deliver 27 of the airplanes before the problem was discovered. The remaining 13 aircraft are in a French airport awaiting the results of negotiations which are being carried out under conditions of complete obscurity.

We even attempted to confirm this report by written documentation—for example, the message of the Air Force General Staff, which halted the deliveries of the Mirage—but we were met with an impenetrable wall of silence.

The reasons can be easily deduced. The interests that are endangered are enormous, and official confirmation of the information will put the French military industry in just as difficult a position as it will Mr Andreas Papandreou, who has lately championed the cause of "national reconciliation."

However, the questions are put very strongly, and not to mention during a critical period in Greek-Turkish relations. For the present, we are publishing the pieces of information that we have already confirmed, and are awaiting pertinent explanations from officials of the Ministry of National Defense.

The report that follows is dedicated to those fallen "angels" of the catharsis; but first and foremost, to leaders of the New Democracy and Coalition [of the Left and for Progress] parties that mutually agreed to not let Andreas Papandreou be handed over for the "scandal of scandals," and the sale of F-16, Mirage, and Magic aircraft. It is also dedicated to members of the "investigative committee of the Parliament" on the "deal of the

century," and more particularly to Mr Grigoris Giannaros—member of parliament and Leonidas Kirkou's "dolphin," privileged interlocutor of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) and reporter for the committee in question on behalf of the Coalition and the redemption of Andreas Papandreou for the "deal of the century."

The Mirage 2000, the "pride" of the Greek Air Force, is "defective." According to fully confirmed information, one of the "problems" concerns the aircraft's radar: It cannot accurately distinguish the altitude at which the aircraft is flying, and as a result, the aircraft cannot safely accomplish low-level flights.

For a contemporary fighter aircraft to successfully carry out bombing missions, it must be able to "fly" at low altitude ("tree level" is the proper term) so that enemy radar cannot lock onto it and shoot it down.

The "defect" in the Mirage radar hinders the aircraft from flying at "tree level," therefore making it very dangerous for its pilots and "useless," or almost useless for strike missions.

The revelation that the Mirage does not conform to the purposes for which it was bought further explains the reasons for which the French consented to conspire on one of the greater scandals of our century. The radar on the French aircraft lags behind F-16 and other aircraft radar technologically, which explains why most countries have preferred the American aircraft.

For Greece to be "persuaded" into favoring the Mirage, "reasons" of a different form had to be given to the political leaders at that time. And Giorgos Louvaris saw to this. "We'll buy the Mirage, but you won't say a word about the bargain prices." The French willingness towards obscurity is due to the fact that they themselves are well aware of the "bugs" in the products that they manufacture.

The fact that there are problems with the Mirage renders Andreas Papandreou guilty of yet another criminal deed at the expense of Greek public interest, since he chose to buy aircraft that do not guarantee air superiority in Greece. Andreas Papandreou was fully aware of this selection, since specialists in the Ministry of Defense at the onset of the investigations were well aware that the Mirage radar had inferior specifications to F-16 radar—with which Greece's traditional rival is equipped.

It is noted that, in behind-the-scenes negotiations which followed the freeze in delivery of the remaining Mirage aircraft, French representatives of Dassault who came to Athens maintain that the Greek Government knew from the beginning "what the specifications of the Mirage radar were." The Greek side, on the contrary, maintains that "we ordered one type of aircraft and you gave us another." It is noted that three years ago a similar problem arose between Dassault and a small Arabic government, which also revealed that the specifications of the Mirage aircraft were not the same as indicated in

advertisements. "Bon Pour l' Orient [Good for the East]"—our country is also part of the "graphic East" [as published].

For those interested in technical details, we should mention that Dassault justifies the superiority of the American radar with the argument that "the Americans produce thousands of units and can easily put billions (of dollars) towards developing their radar, while we build only a few thousand units." But this is a problem that concerns France, not Greece. So why should Greece pay for the problems of French military industrial development with the lives of pilots and crashed airplanes—to say nothing of the double price that was paid? Perhaps Mr Papandreou can explain the reason why.

According to the same information, the Greek Air Force stopped receiving the Mirage aircraft last October, when Mr Tzanis Tzannetakis was prime minister, Mr Deyiannis (a PASOK confidant) was minister of defense, and Mr Mavrikakis (also a PASOK confidant) was chief of the Air Force General Staff.

This means that the decision in question was made "consensually," and knowingly by PASOK and New Democracy. We do not know whether the Coalition was notified as well. However, if we jointly consider the fact that, during the period of the "catharsis of the Parliament," the French Socialists had exerted every form of pressure on leaders of the Coalition who sought to "bury" the scandal, we have every reason to believe that people at Themistoklis Street are aware of the matter. On the other hand, as the Coalition leadership frequently proclaims, as a result of its participation in the government: "Obscurity continues to prevail in Armed Forces supplies."

We have already previously mentioned the reasons for which the consensual cover-up of the Mirage defects was hitherto chosen: First, the revelation that Andreas Papandreou is not only implicated in the Mirage purchase price scandal, but also in the purchase of defective aircraft—which can be characterized as a "criminal action at the expense of national interests" (it makes no difference whether it was intended or due to negligence)—shatters the whole modern structure of consent. Furthermore, it makes the Coalition and New Democracy into accomplices—in so far as they chose to cover up the scandal, and did not send their present-day partner to Special Court for the "deal of the century."

Second, if it is officially confirmed that Greece stopped receiving the Mirage aircraft due to "technical problems," the French military industry will have suffered a mortal wound—and at a time when it is experiencing great difficulties, no less. Thus, the French are pressuring Athens to complete the delivery of the aircraft, using the press arguments that "either you take all the Mirages, or you lose all your EEC loans."

Officers of Air Force General Staff respond: "We cannot do it because we will be accused of high treason." And they are justified by the article of the purchase agreement

which provides for its "invalidation", if there are defects in design. The problem is that the "defect" in question cannot be rectified, in so far as France does not have a better radar at the moment.

However, there is also a prehistory on the "deliveries" of the French radar, of which all the responsible service agents were experts: i.e. former honorary chiefs and present chiefs of technical directorates of the Air Force General Staff. More precisely, on one night in May of 1974, when the dictator Ioannidis signed an agreement for the supply of the older Mirage-FICG's, the Air Force considered itself fortunate because, according to the assertions of the French, it had acquired a wonderful radar. Unfortunately, things turned out just the opposite; that is, the radar they received was not at all what it was advertised to be. Everyone down to the last sergeant working shifts at the air defense scopes knew about the "deliveries" of these F-1's. Didn't the air vice-marshals know about these deliveries, in order to prevent us from repeating the same old blunder with conventional agreements? We await with curiosity to see how the Ministry of Defense and the all-party government will react to what we have uncovered today. Will they confirm the pertinent information, and from there officially suspend the execution of the agreement with Dassault, or will they persist with the coverup, serving domestic and international political aims?

Nevertheless, we must note one more time that if the catharsis is not completed, political normalcy will not be restored. The scandals will continue to pollute the political life of the country, and will threaten the already fragile equilibrium at every moment.

This evaluation was confirmed several times in the recent past. Two weeks ago, the announcement alone of Koskotas' extradition stirred the stagnant waters of political consent. Last week, the announcement of certain contracts that the sinner had with the telephone company OTE in the past came short of causing the resignation of a minister. Today, it's the Mirage affair again.

How will the Coalition and New Democracy leadership truly react to the Mirage affair? Are they inclined to continue with more negotiations, or even the invalidation of the contract with Dassault, or will they consent to continue the affair—and wait for the crash of the first Mirage 2000? And perhaps they, too, will go down with the plane.

The truth of the matter will be found out soon enough.

Ministry of Defense Supplies, Continued...

The Ministry of Defense's sinful past with reference to supplies is indisputable—not only due to the MIRAGE incident which we are uncovering, but also due to many other incidents that occurred four years ago. Unfortunately, we have never been disproved on this account.

Certainly no one would have expected that the same modes of operation would continue in a "coalition" framework, but it appears that this is the practice—since the structures, proceedings, and men in the decisionmaking positions have not changed. A characteristic example of a certainly smaller calibre than what we are used to hearing is the case of the systematic persecution of a Greek defense material manufacturing company, which sent us the expose of its persecution, which is summed up in the following points.

- A few years ago, this company began to produce aircraft parts and systems, replacing imports from the corresponding representatives.
- The quality of the materials it delivered was outstanding; not once did the slightest problem arise.
- It was the lowest bidder in all of the contracts that it materialized—outbidding foreign firms by accepting up to one tenth of their offered prices—always technically accurate and without the slightest hint of obscurity.
- Its "mistake" was that it jeopardized established interests by pointing the way towards decreasing dependence and realization of savings on foreign trade. I note here that, according to information from the defense material Construction Union, only one one-hundredth (1/100) of Ministry of Defense supplies are materialized in the country—something unheard of even in African democratic countries.
- A year ago, this company was suddenly informed that it was forbidden from taking part in biddings because one of its workers was a retired captain, who had served as a mechanical engineer. Because of this, nine biddings were called off, and the contracts were awarded to old foreign suppliers, burdening the taxpayer with \$3 million. Correspondingly, endless proceedings by so-called legal interpreters began for the Greek manufacturing company.
- The rival foreign representative that benefited from the greater part of this sum employs a number of retired military personnel, with the air vice marshal at the forefront.

For the time being, we will inquire as to the validity of the above information, and will also ask why the Mirage contract, for instance, has not been terminated—if its company employs retired Greek military personnel as well, directly or indirectly—or why our relations with Avionic, General Instruments, and so forth, have also not been terminated.

NORWAY

Forces Chief 'Concerned' Over Disarmament

90EN0447A Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian
14 Mar 90 p 8

[Article by Olav Trygge Storvik: "Military Uneasy About Norwegian Isolation"]

[Text] "Norway's defenses could be seriously weakened if we now press for arms control at sea," warned Admiral Torolf Rein, the head of the Armed Forces.

Rein's warning was clearly directed at forces within the Labor Party which are always ready to speak on behalf of so-called "confidence-building measures," arms control, and limits on fleet activities in the Norwegian Sea. Rein's statement came yesterday in an address to the Bergen Conservative Party and must be viewed in connection with the Labor Party's complete reversal of its earlier positions on the warehousing issue, i.e., plans to limit supply support in Norway for NATO's Atlantic fleet.

"Some people are very concerned to see us establish arms control at sea as quickly as possible. I cannot see there is any reason to hurry," said Rein. "At present the most important thing is reducing offensive land forces, forces which can take and occupy territories. Arms control at sea will undoubtedly arouse lively debate. But there is no reason to be too hasty, [and] it is in Norway's interest that we proceed very cautiously in this area," Rein said.

Link to the United States

Even if it is obvious that Norwegian security is closely linked to developments in Central Europe, the Norwegian security policy position will also always be different from the situation we find there. In the years to come, the Norwegian situation may diverge even more from the continent than it now does. Our Atlantic connection, which is central today, may prove to be even more important in the future, Rein stated in his address.

Difficult Decision

"The redeployment of American forces from Europe to the United States does not reduce the significance of the cross-Atlantic sea connections; rather the opposite is true. In a crisis situation, it will be necessary to move an even greater number of forces than it is today. Both time and transport capacity will be critical factors. Some say we will have a longer warning time owing to detente. I think so too, but the political decisions may become even harder to make than they are today. For that reason the time we will have to prepare ourselves militarily in a crisis situation will scarcely be longer than it is today," said the Armed Forces chief.

Skepticism About Zones

"Arms control at sea consists primarily of two elements: confidence-building measures and force reductions. In the category of confidence-building measures there is the great danger, in my opinion, that limitations could be placed on naval forces which would conflict sharply with the principle of naval operations and time-honored principles about freedom of the seas. Restrictions on freedom of movement in the form of off-limits zones or regional arms control regulations are completely incompatible with the proper use of the naval forces' characteristic qualities."

Soviet Monopoly

"The principle of freedom of the seas has always been an important one for coastal states, and the United State's opposition to measures which could reduce this freedom ought not to be hard to understand. As a coastal state, Norway has the same interests. It would be extremely unfortunate if limitations or regionalization led to the granting to the Soviet Union of a form of monopoly in the area of naval domination in the waters near us. As an extension of this, we can see the danger of limitations on our own airplane and ship activity in the Barents Sea, for example. It isn't difficult to grasp the consequences of that," Admiral Rein said.

Serious Impairment

"If our major allies had limited access to the waters near us, that would mean a serious impairment in our defenses. As I see it, it is far from certain that confidence-building measures at sea will give us greater security; on the contrary, there is the danger that our interests could be damaged."

"The Soviet Union is interested in both confidence-building measures and force reductions. This serves their interests because the Northern Fleet has its primary area of operations in the north, including portions of the Norwegian Sea. If the Soviet Union is successful in its drive for reductions in the western navies, submarine operations against NATO's supply lines are made simpler. We could say that the Soviet Union would have its cake and eat it too if there were to be a naval arms agreement," Rein said.

Prime Minister Says 'No Defense Cut' Yet

90EN0447B Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian
17 Mar 90 p 8

[Article by Olav Trygge Storvik: "Syse: 'No Defense Cut'"; bulleted list is AFTENPOSTEN introduction]

[Text]

- Now is not the right time for a defense cut.
- Prime Minister Jan P. Syse issued a sharp warning to those who would reduce [the size of] the Norwegian military without knowing which security arrangements are on the horizon.
- It would be a strange political signal to commemorate the 9 April 1940 attack on Norway with a cut in the defense budget.

Prime Minister Jan P. Syse is not opposed in principle to reducing the size of the Armed Forces. "But we must know what we are doing," he said in an interview with AFTENPOSTEN. "Before we take such a step we must be totally aware of the consequences this would have for Norwegian security," the prime minister said. For that reason it is far too early to discuss cuts and reductions in the Norwegian Armed Forces.

"I really am an optimist and believe we will achieve disarmament in the long run, but I also have a long enough memory that I understand how necessary it is to have a sound basis for what we do," the prime minister said. He said it would be a strange political signal both abroad and at home if we commemorated the 9 April 1940 attack on Norway by cutting the Armed Forces before even gaining an overview of security arrangements which are beginning to emerge in Europe.

Warning

"We don't want a defense at any price but a defense for the sake of our own security. For this reason I would issue a sharp warning to those who for 30 years have had the same position on the military, namely to reduce it, and who are now trying to fish in troubled waters with the same motives they have had for all these years," the prime minister said. He said political forces on the left have an irresponsible position given the present situation, and referred to a dispute in the Storting with Erik Solheim, the leader of the Socialist Left Party (SV).

Our Big Neighbor

"We are all aware of the new security policy situation which is evolving in Central Europe," said Syse, "but neither should we forget geography, which we cannot alter. Norway will continue to be the neighbor of a military superpower which for the foreseeable future will be characterized by instability. As far as Norway is concerned, we must consider the real power relationships on our borders, and on the Kola Peninsula no reduction of forces has taken place. Before we reduce the Armed Forces, then, we must undertake a basic discussion and rethink Norway's security policy situation," said the prime minister, referring to committee work in both the Armed Forces Commission and the Foreign Ministry.

Myths About the Military

He said it was a fundamental misunderstanding that the defense budget lends itself to sudden reductions and short-term assessments. "In every way a defense budget is a long-term proposition for looking after basic national interests. But in certain quarters it is easy to construct some myths about the military which must be rejected."

"First there is the myth that Norway is supposed to be the 'smartest pupil in the NATO class' in terms of defense appropriations. This does not wash. Norwegian defense appropriations correspond approximately to the average of the European NATO countries in relation to GNP."

"There is also the myth that Norwegian defense appropriations are leading to an arms build-up and a major expansion. The reality is that the growth in the defense budget goes mainly into special civilian measures to remedy the difficult employment situation and the crisis in Northern Norway. If we subtract that, there is hardly any growth in this year's budget for purely military purposes."

SWEDEN

Defense Commander on Budget Cut Impact

90EN0430B Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER
in Swedish 8 Mar 90 p 19

[Article from Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå: "Defense Appropriation Concerns Supreme Commander"; first paragraph is DAGENS NYHETER introduction]

[Text] Ostersund. If the defense appropriation recommended by the Defense Committee is not increased considerably, at least three brigades must be deactivated. That was stated by OB [supreme commander of the Swedish Armed Forces] Bengt Gustafsson at the Conscription Congress in Ostersund on Wednesday.

At the request of the Defense Committee OB Bengt Gustafsson is now investigating the effects of 11 different defense appropriation levels on the Armed Forces.

A while ago the OB's own report was released—FM-90. In FM-90 defense costs were divided up into three appropriation levels. An A-level, which according to the OB is needed to maintain today's Armed Forces, and which would contain a 3 billion [kroner] increase of the defense appropriation plus three percent per year to meet price and cost increases. The B-level contains a 2.5 billion [kroner] increase and thereafter two percent per year, and the C-level contains unchanged defense costs.

The largest appropriation which the Defense Committee now recommends and which the OB is investigating is at the B-level of the previous report. In practice that means that at least three more brigades must be deactivated.

A reduction of the Navy would also be necessary, with respect to both ships and the number of Coast Artillery Units. The current number of air divisions could be retained, but not increased.

According to the OB, the lowest appropriation levels contain drastic cuts—a reduction of 10 percent, or 3.5 billion [kroner] per year.

"If we decide on the low economic level, my recommendation is that we continue to train our conscripts. That is the most effective way to take the youngest age groups, between 20 and 35 years, and train them for 'free warfare', meaning guerrilla defense on a Swedish model."

"If the Defense Committee continues to prioritize general conscription, that will mean a drastic structural change in the Swedish defense industry. We will be forced to a greater extent to import the materiel we need."

TURKEY

Minister Comments on Defense Industry Goals

90ES0486B Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 10 Jan 90 p 7

[Interview with Minister of National Defense I. Safa Giray by correspondent Mehmet Daser in Ankara; date of interview not given]

[Text] Minister of National Defense I. Safa Giray said that expanding the share of the Turkish private sector in the defense industry is one of the basic objectives of his ministry. Stating that dependence on foreign countries continues in the area of high technology products, Giray said that a modern defense industry will be established through a balanced cooperation between the private sector and foreign firms. Giray said that it has been determined that 970 public and private sector corporations can work in the defense industry, and that 231 of these are already producing goods for the Turkish Armed Forces.

The minister's responses to DUNYA's questions were as follows:

[DUNYA] To what extent can the Turkish public and private sector meet the needs of the Ministry of National Defense?

[Giray] Supplies such as food, fuel, clothing, and office furniture and supplies for the Turkish Armed Forces are largely bought domestically. Weapon systems, vehicles, equipment, and industrial products are purchased partly from overseas and partly from domestic sources.

In 1988 the Defense Industry Undersecretariat of the Ministry of National Defense prepared a defense industry inventory using information gathered from Turkish industrial corporations. That inventory contains 970 public and private organizations, of which 231 have produced goods for the Turkish Armed Forces. Of this latter group, 29 are factories and repair and maintenance facilities that are operated by the Armed Forces. These plants manufacture parts for the maintenance and repair of vehicles, equipment, and weapon systems operated by the Turkish Armed Forces, and they manufacture some complete systems (for example, the submarines, warships, and landing craft manufactured at the Golcuk and Taskizak shipbuilding yards). There are 31 public or partially public corporations which produce for the needs of the Ministry of National Defense. These corporations include TAI [Turkish Aerospace Industries], TEI [Turkish Electronic Industries], Aselsan [Military Electronics Industry Corporation], and MKEK [Machine and Chemical Industry Establishment]. Of the private sector corporations which have been included in the defense industry inventory, 171 are already producing goods which are suitable for the needs of the Armed Forces. These products include auxiliary materials such as bolts, nuts, welding electrodes, as well as rocket launchers, night vision systems, and aircraft structures.

As is seen, the Turkish public and private sectors are in a position to meet many of the needs of the Ministry of National Defense from welding electrodes to F-16 warplanes. However, our dependence on overseas sources persists in high technology products. Certain defense systems which cannot be manufactured in Turkey and certain components of defense systems manufactured in Turkey are imported from abroad.

[DUNYA] Will you be taking any steps to expand the share of the Turkish private sector in the defense industry?

[Giray] Expanding the share of the Turkish private sector in the defense industry is one of the basic objectives of the new defense industry policy of the Ministry of National Defense. A balanced cooperation between the Turkish private sector and foreign firms will make possible the establishment of a modern defense industry in which the private sector can develop its own technology over the long run.

The weapon systems and equipment that foreign high-technology firms plan to manufacture in Turkey through joint ventures are evaluated within the framework of the technical and tactical operational needs of the Turkish Armed Forces, and also from a standpoint of investment, production, finance, economics, and administration. Care is taken to avoid duplicate investments as much as possible, to utilize existing industrial capacity, and to keep the domestic content of the products high. The existence of a strong auxiliary industry which can help the defense industry is a fundamental requisite for establishing a deep-rooted defense industry. Care is also taken to ensure that joint venture firms procure their subsystems and parts from as many auxiliary industries as possible.

The Defense Industry Undersecretariat of the ministry took an industrial inventory for this purpose and gathered important information about principal and auxiliary industrial organizations which may participate in defense industry activities. This inventory also identified the weaknesses of auxiliary industries and provided clues for the steps that need to be taken to rectify them. Work has been started on this issue. For example, the 1990 program of the 6th Five-Year Plan includes provisions which envisage the modification of legislation on incentives to build Turkey's aerospace industry in a manner which will allow auxiliary industries to develop.

The new defense projects strive to maximize the utilization of the idle capacity of the Turkish public and private sectors, to ensure that new fixed investments are high technology outlays as much as possible, and to import new technologies into the country through the private firms that will be partners in joint ventures. The capabilities that will be acquired and the infrastructure that will be created over the long run will enable Turkish entrepreneurs to participate in defense industry activities

more actively in the near term. The formation of the private-sector-dominated Roketsan [Rocket Industry and Trade Corporation] is an example of that.

[DUNYA] Does the quality of the products made by the private sector meet your requirements?

[Giray] Private sector production for the needs of the Turkish Armed Forces is relatively new in Turkey. As a result, the private sector has only recently begun to become familiar with military standards and the NATO quality control system.

In reality, existing industrial organizations in Turkey have always used the norms and quality control methods of ISO, DIN, SAE, ANSI, and others, as well as Turkish standards. As a result, it is clear that they will easily adapt to military standards over time. Organizations such as MKEK, Aselsan, TAI, and TEI, which produce directly for the Armed Forces, and the private sector firms which maintain business ties with them as auxiliary industries, comply with NATO standards and the associated quality control methods.

To enable the quality control methods of the Turkish industry to adapt to the needs of the Turkish Armed Forces, the Defense Industry Undersecretariat has published NATO's allied quality assurance publications in Turkish and English and has begun issuing quality certificates to firms. In addition, the inclusion of Turkish industries in joint NATO projects in recent years has brought new capabilities to the private sector on the issue of quality control and assurance. For example, the Ministry of National Defense evaluated the quality control and assurance capabilities of private sector companies which participated in the Stinger project and certified them.

[DUNYA] What is the current status of defense industry projects?

[Giray] The current status of the projects that are under the supervision of the Defense Industry Undersecretariat as of 18 December 1989 is as follows:

1. The Armored Communications Vehicle Production Project

The FMC Nurol Defense Industry Corporation, which will engage in joint production, has been created. Work on the program is progressing rapidly. The project has reached the investment stage. The foundations of the factories that will manufacture the vehicles were laid recently. The joint production facilities are expected to be completed by the end of 1990. Twenty manufactured vehicles to be used for training have already been ordered. The vehicles will be delivered to the Turkish Armed Forces in August 1990. The first delivery from the plants in Turkey will be made during the first half of 1991. Vehicles and parts worth \$400 million, and other products and services worth \$300 million, are expected to be exported over the course of the project.

2. The Multibarrel Artillery Rocket Project

The system will be jointly produced in Turkey by a Turkish-American private-sector-dominated joint venture. The agreement for the venture has been signed. Currently, the production feasibility report on the joint venture firm is being evaluated. Investment and production work will begin depending on the results of this evaluation. Six of the 12 complete systems that have been ordered for training purposes arrived in Turkey and were delivered to the Turkish Armed Forces in October 1989.

3. Low-Altitude Air Defense Missile System Project

Proposals have been received from six manufacturers of the systems that can meet the operational requirements of the Turkish Armed Forces in this area. The proposals submitted for the ADATS, Crotale, and Folland systems have been found the most appropriate. The evaluation of the details of these proposals is continuing.

4. Rocket Industry Project

The fully domestically funded Rocket Industry and Trade Corporation (Roketsan) became operational in August 1988. The purpose of this organization is to produce and to commercialize composite-fuel rocket engines, which will form one of the important components of our nation's rocket industry. The construction of the physical plant began in June 1989 and is progressing rapidly. In 1990, Roketsan will complete its investments and will proceed to partial experimental production.

5. HF/SSB [High Frequency/Single Side Band] Wireless System Production Project

Proposals have been received from six firms whose systems fit the Turkish Armed Forces concept. The contract talks that were begun with Britain's Marconi Corporation and the work for the joint venture firm which will manufacture these systems are continuing.

6. Mobile Radar Complex Project

Proposals have been obtained from six firms on this joint venture project. The proposals have been evaluated and the systems have been inspected on site. The Aydin Corporation has been selected as the top firm for the C3 [command, control, and communications] portion of this project, and it has been decided to ask for proposals from Aydin Electric, Aydin, and CSF Thomson on the radar portion. Contract talks will begin as soon as the evaluation of these proposals is completed.

7. Firing Control System for 35-mm Anti-aircraft Gun Production Project

The purpose of this project is to manufacture domestically an appropriate "firing control system" for the Oerlikon 35-mm anti-aircraft guns which MKEK is planning to begin producing in 1990. Proposals have been received for the Skyguard system from Switzerland,

the Flycatcher system from Holland, and the Eagle system from Britain. Contract talks will begin with the firm that is selected subsequent to the evaluation of the proposals.

8. Light Transport Plane Construction Project

Proposals were requested from seven firms whose aircraft fit the specifications of the Air Force Command. Four of these submitted proposals. The proposals of Italy's Aeritalia and Spain's Casa firms, which fulfill the specified requirements, have been technically, tactically, and administratively evaluated, and the production facilities of these firms have been inspected. The project has reached the decision stage.

9. Beginners' Training Aircraft Production Project

Following a series of evaluations and tests, the Italian SF 2600 Agosto plane and the American T-35 Pillan Piper plane have been found to be appropriate and suitable for the training needs of the Air Force Command. The proposals are currently being evaluated for their economic merit and on the basis of the firms' production programs.

10. F-16 Electronic Warfare Project

The purpose of this project is manufacture domestically and through a joint venture the electronic warfare systems that enable the F-16 fighters to communicate and to defend themselves. Proposals by major firms which manufacture electronic warfare systems have been evaluated, and it has been decided to purchase the A16-178 system produced by the United States. A joint venture and production agreement has been signed with the Loral Corporation, the manufacturer of the system, and the necessary export license has been obtained from the U.S. Government. According to the program, the first systems will be delivered in 1991 and the delivery of all systems will be completed in 1995.

In addition to the projects outlined above, work is under way on projects involving the production of helicopters, remotely-controlled pilotless airplanes, and mine-sweepers. Opportunities are being sought for joint production ventures and exports with friendly nations who are prepared to cooperate on these projects which will create new capacity or enable the maximum economic utilization of existing capacity and will reduce costs.

Turkish Army Compared to Neighboring Forces

NC1104112690 *Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish*
6 Apr 90 p 12

[Report by Zeynep Atikkan]

[Excerpts] The pressure on the Turkish minority in Bulgaria, the Cyprus problem, the general view that acts of terrorism originate from Syria, and the emergence of problems between Turkey and Iraq over the South-eastern Anatolia Project have placed the question of military balance between Turkey and its neighbors on our country's agenda.

Many international establishments and press organs have disclosed that Turkey is threatened by the missiles close to its southern region. The same sources have pointed out that Turkey is defenseless against Syrian, Iraqi, and Iranian missiles, which have a range of 1,000 km.

The disclosure President Saddam Husayn made in a radio broadcast some time ago to the effect that Iraq has the most up-to-date chemical arms has added a new dimension to the threat posed to Turkey in its southern regions. A study comparing Turkey's military strength with that of the neighboring countries reveals that the neighboring countries significantly increased the number of their armed forces and their military equipment during the past few years. Although Turkey is defended by an army of 635,000 men, Iraq has an army of 1 million. Syria has an army of 400,000 men. Meanwhile, Turkey's northeastern neighbor, the Soviet Union, has an army of nearly 5 million troops. Furthermore, Iran maintains an army of 604,000 men.

According to the most recent figures, the Greek Army is made up of 214,000 men and the Bulgarian Armed Forces are made up of 157,000 men. Iraq has the highest number of divisions, numbering 50. Turkey has 14, Greece 13, Iran 11, and the Soviet Union 13.

The balance of power between Turkey and its neighbors in terms of the tanks is as follows: Turkey has 3,500 tanks. However, Iraq maintains a numerical superiority with 6,000 tanks. The Soviet Union has 4,300 and Syria 4,100 tanks. Bulgaria has 2,550 tanks, with five divisions in the Armed Forces. The Greek Armed Forces have 1,893 tanks.

The Turkish ground forces have 273 helicopters. The Turkish Air Force has 50. The Soviet ground forces have 620 helicopters, the Iranian ground forces 320, the Iraqi

ground forces 150, and the Greek ground forces 153. The Turkish Air Force has 409 fighter aircraft, Iraq 705, and the Soviet Union 660.

Meanwhile, it is common knowledge that Turkey's southern neighbors attached significant importance to acquiring missiles. [passage omitted]

Admiral Usluer has carried out a study on cutting Turkey's defense spending and reducing the size of the Turkish Armed Forces. Regarding the question of quality, the assessments revealed the following:

1. The majority of the divisions are made up of infantry units. (Twelve of the 14 divisions are made up of infantry units.)
2. The air defense capability (missile-mobile) of the military units is weak.
3. Production of the M-47 tanks by the United States has stopped.
4. Turkey's neighbors have mechanized and armored infantry vehicles. Turkey has none.
5. The M-II3 armored personnel carriers (APC) are not equipped with light guns.
6. Only a number of Turkey's anti-aircraft guns have radar control capability.
7. Many of our submarines and all of our destroyers are over 40 years old.
8. The defense capability of our destroyers and attack boats against missiles is weak.
9. The naval patrol aircraft are old.
10. Many of the fighter aircraft are old.
11. The C-47 transport aircraft have been in service since 1947.

Admiral Usluer noted that the superior capability of the Turkish Armed Forces personnel compensated for material drawbacks and insufficient quality. [passage omitted]

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